The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 32
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 21

THE COLUMBIAN,

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$6.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	12.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.

Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month
—A NEW, CLEAR AND CONCISE—
Universal History

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D. C.
Oct 6, '76,-1y. B & W

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to take proof of facts, and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Abraham Waltman, Executor of the estate of Jesse Zaner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in A. J. Evan's building, corner of Main and Iron streets, on Friday the 31st day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
Auditor.
July 20, '77-4w.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 16,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Dec1-tf

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. tf.

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1877,

the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, bounded by land of Daniel Nungesser, Abram Schweppenheiser and others-containing two hundred acres more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the Town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by 2d street, east by lot of Joseph Mastener, south by 3d or Main street, west by lot of A. J. Buckalew, whereon are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by —— street south by 3d or Main street, west by lot John of Keller, being 66 feet front and 230 feet deep.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in one lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by lot of John Keller, south by 3d or Main street and west by lot of Theodore Fedder.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in four lots of ground situate in the town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 3d or Main street, east by —— street, south by 4th street, and west by lot of Michael Knittle, containing one-and-a-half acres more or less:

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Keller.

ALSO,

On all that certain lot of land situate in Briarcreek township Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Jesse Hicks, east by lands of Daniel Purcel, south by Susquehanna River, and west by land of D. A. Bowman, containing one hundred and six acres and 17 perches; on which is erected a Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other buildings, all improved.

ALSO,

An Island in the Susquehanna River opposite the above and to be sold in connection therewith containing about 14 acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land adjoining the above containing 43 acres and 8 perches described in two pieces as follows: one bounded on the east by land of late Stephen Thomas, south by Susquehanna River, west by Wm. L. Freas and north by the Canal, containing 39 acres and 27 perches. The other bounded by land of Mrs. Sponenberger, Daniel Purcell, Public Road, and the Canal containing 4 acres and 81 perches.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. L. Freas.

ALSO,

On the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Iron street, south by lot of Thomas Vannatta and west by lot of Jane McBride, being about one hundred feet front on Iron street and sixty-six feet deep on alley, whereon is erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Frame wagon-maker shop and blacksmith shop. Said lot will be sold to suit purchasers, either in the whole or in two parcels. One lot of about 50 feet front on Iron street, containg the wagon maker shop and smith shop, and the balance about 50 feet on same street, containing the dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Crossley.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of ——, on the south by public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yetter.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by James Kinlen and Funston, east by Kinney Shultz, south by heirs of J. W. Girton and west by Wm. McNinch et. al., containing eighty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Graham and William Graham,

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and desribed as follows: On the north and west by land of Mary L. Hopper, on the south and east by public road, containing one-half acre more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William Hopper.

ALSO,

The following tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Gideon Leist, east by land of Jacob Girton, south by land of widow Gigger, west by land of Elias Gigger, containing twenty-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Heist.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.
Aug. 10, '77-ts

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of sundry writs of issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia co., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at two o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877,

The following real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by D. L. & W. Railroads, east by lot of Peter Billmeyer, south by seventh street, and west by lot of Bloomsburg Gas Company, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story brick foundry and machine shop, a frame ware house, frame blacksmith shop, frame car shop, together with engine, and boilers, lathes, fans, drill press, belts, pulleys, grindstones, boring machines, flasks, patterns, and all fixtures, tools and machinery belonging thereto.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Turnbach and Silas M. Hess.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

ALSO,

On all that certain real estate situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Marvin Kline, east by land of Joseph Keller, south by land of H. Kitchen and others, and west by land of Marvin Kline, containing 40 acres more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Leonard Kline.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.
Aug. 3, '77-ts

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry D. Knorr, Committee of Levi Miller, a lunatic, has filed an account in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, which will be presented to the Court for confirmation on the fourth day of September next and if no exceptions be filed within four days thereafter, the same will be confirmed.

Also the account of C. W. Miller, Trustee to receive and pay out moneys due on mortgages from Anna Miller and Levi A. Hidlay and J. E. Aikman to Levi A. Hidlay which will be presented to the Court at the same time and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above account.

Also, the account of E. J. McHenry, Committee of Wellver A. Kline, a lunatic, which will be presented to the Court at the same time, and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above accounts.

B. FRANK ZARR, Proth'y.
July 30, 1877—aug. 3-4w

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October JW & Co

Poetical.

THE FIRST CLIENT.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL,

[A LEGAL DITTY TO BE SUNG WITHOUT CHORUS TO THE AIR OF "THE KING'S OLD COURTIER."]

John Smith, a young attorney, just admitted to the bar,
Was solemn and sagacious as—as young attorneys are;
And a frown of deep abstraction held the seizin of his face,
The result of contemplation of the rule in Shelly's case.

One day in term-time Mr. Smith was sitting in the Court,
When some good men and true of the body of the county did on their oath report,
That heretofore, to wit: upon the second day of May,
A. D. 1877, about the hour of noon, in the county and State aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away
One bay horse, of the value of fifty dollars, more or less,
(The same then and there being of the property, goods and chattels of one Hezekiah Hess;)
Contrary to the statute in such case expressly made
And provided; and against the peace and dignity of the State wherein the venue had been laid.

The prisoner, Joseph Scroggs, was then arraigned upon this charge,
And plead not guilty, and of this he threw himself upon the country at large;
And said Joseph being poor, the Court did graciously appoint
Mr. Smith to defend him—much on the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital, where a young medical student is often sent to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint.

The witnesses seemed prejudiced against poor Mr. Scroggs;
And the district attorney made a thrilling speech, in which he told the jury that if they didn't find for the State he reckoned he'd have to "walk their logs;"
Then Mr. Smith arose and made his speech for the defense,
Wherein he quoted Shakespeare, Blackstone, Chitty Archbold, Joaquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tupper, Smedes and Marshall, and many other writers, and everybody said they "never heered sich a burst of eloquence."

And he said: "On 'this' hypothesis, my client must go free;"
And: "Again, on 'this' hypothesis it's morally impossible that he could be guilty, don't you see?"
And: "Then, on 'this' hypothesis, you really can't convict;"
And so on with forty-six more hypotheses, upon none of which, Mr. Smith ably demonstrated, could Scroggs be derelict.

But the jury, never stirring from the box wherein they sat, returned a verdict of 'guilty,' and his Honor straightway sentenced Scroggs to a three-year term in the penitentiary, and a heavy fine, and the costs on top of that;
And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung;
And when they asked him the reason of this strange behavior, he said: "It's because I got off so easy, for if there'd ha' been a few more of them darned 'hypothesises' I should certainly have been hung!"

—*In Scribner.*

CHOOSING A NAME.

CHARLES LAMB.

I have got a new-born sister;
I was nigh the first that kissed her,
When the nursing woman brought her
To Papa, his infant daughter,
How Papa's dear eyes did glisten!
She will shortly be to christen!
And Papa has made the offer
I shall have the naming of her.
Now I wonder what would please her,
Charlotte, Julia or Louisa.
Ann and Mary, they're too common;
Joan's too formal for a woman;
Jane's a prettier name beside;
But we had a Jane that died,
They would say, if 'twas Rebecca,
That she was a little Quaker.
Edith's pretty, but that looks
Better in old English books.
Ellen's left off long ago;
Blanche is out of fashion now.
None that I have named as yet
Are so good as Margaret.
Emily is neat and fine.
What do you think of Caroline?
How I'm puzzled and perplext
What to choose or think of next!
I am in a little fever.
Lest the name that I shall give her
Should disgrace her or defame her,
I will leave papa to name her.

Miscellaneous.

HELENE JEGADO.

THE STORY OF THE GREATEST OF MODERN PRISONERS.

I.

Four days after the *coup de'etat* of December 2, 1851, an immense crowd of Bretons pressed to Rennes to witness the trial of the servant, Helene Jegado, author of thirty-four poisonings, of which twenty-seven had resulted fatally, these crimes extending over a period of eighteen years and having been committed with a facility and an impunity only explicable because of the superstitious ignorance, the sordid avarice, and the repugnance to figuring in court proceedings still so conspicuous in the Western provinces of France. In fact to bring this monster to book it was necessary that her last three crimes should be committed at Rennes, the seat of the Court of Morbihan, and in the very family of a professor of law. The poisoner, then already legendary in Brittany was forty-eight years old, heavily built and highly colored, wearing a high and stiffly starched jacket, a coarse wincey skirt and a cotton apron, and having at her neck a silver cross. She entered with her hands interlaced and her eyes cast down, and took her seat on the prisoners' bench, where her abject ugliness, her hard stare, her mouth curved with a sinister smile, caused a universal feeling of disgust that betrayed itself in an involuntary shudder.

II.

The indictment was a document fearful to read, not alone because of the crimes it recited, but also by reason of the incredible stupidity of the families against which she had so long practised, but whose members had refused to bring her to justice, and had even opposed the taking of evidence or expressing of suspicions in the case.

Helene Jegado was born at Plouhinec (Morbihan) in 1803. Left an orphan at seven, she found a home with M. Riallan, cure of Bubry with whom lived her two aunts. After seventeen years' service there she removed with one of these latter, Helene Liscouet, to the house of the cure Conan, at Seglien, where it is recorded a little shepherd girl found in one of her broths some particulary unhealthy ingredients.

In 1833 Helene became house servant and cook to M. LeDrago, cure of Guern. In his house seven persons died between the 28th of June and the 3d of October, among whom were himself, his father and his mother, and Helene's sister Anna. All died with the same symptoms, copious vomitings and acute abdominal pains; all had eaten of dishes prepared by Helene, and had been attended by her in their last moments, and over each death-bed she had wept bitterly, but remarked with sinister significance, "This will not be the last." Only one corpse was examined, that of the priest, and then Dr. Gabzain contented himself with saying that there had been inflammation of the intestines and serious disorders of the digestive organs. Another physician, Dr. Martel, felt nearly convinced that there had been foul play, but so pious was the conduct of the suspected woman that he did not care to insist upon this theory?

III.

Helene's next engagement was with the new cure of Bubry, M. Lorho, where she succeeded her sister Anna. There three persons died in as many months—Marie Jeanne Liscouet, her aunt, and the priest's sister and niece. They all exhibited the same symptoms which had attended upon the death of the invalids of Guern. Helene passed many nights watching beside their bedsides, and M. Lorho's sister was so convinced of her devotion that she would accept a drink from no other hand.

From Bubry Helene moved to Locmine, where she bound herself out to a washwoman, Leboucher. Her mistress and a daughter died, but the other child, a boy, taking an aversion to Helene, refused to receive food or medicine from her hands, and recovered. Helene left the house speedily, saying "I fear I may be accused of all these deaths. Wherever I go Death follows me!" This was true. The widow Lorey took her in, ate one of her soups and died. "Unhappy woman that I am," said Helene, falling on her dead mistress's neck, "wherever I go they die." May 9, 1835, she hired out to Mme. Toussaint, at Locmine, where four persons did not hesitate to die, her mistress and her husband, the lady's maid and at last the daughter of household, who perished almost immediately after eating one of Helene's broths. Thence the woman went to a convent at Auray, whence she was expelled for maliciously damaging property. Sister Anne Lecorvec, who conducted a public mission at some little distance, received her and died within forty-eight hours. On the day of the burial Helene left and took service with Mme. Anne Lefur. She fell sick, but, having her suspicions, got rid of her servant and recovered. The servant then went to one Mme. Hetel, but this woman's son, having heard of her conduct at the convent, put her out of doors. Too late, however. Mme. Hetel had eaten of several dishes prepared by her servant, and her death ensued in a few days. Helene's fatal record did not prevent her from finding employment in the family of one M. Jouanno, whose son, aged fourteen, speedly died; but, as the boy had been in the babit of drinking vinegar, the doctor laid the intestinal pains and inflammations to the account of that habit. Not long thereafter Helene found a home at Hennebon with a M. Kerallie, who was just recovering from an intermittent fever. A cup of tea prepared by her hands and her sleepless ministering beside his bed ended him. In 1839 the same servant was employed by a Mme. Neron, and this mistress died as speedily and with exhibition of the same symptoms. In 1841 she was found at Lorient, engaged as cook in the family of M. Dupuy de Lome. A little grand daughter, aged two years and a half, died almost immediately, and next day the other three members of the family fell ill. They all recovered, but for many years thereafter felt the workings of the poison in their frames. In the eight years from 1832 to 1841, a period which, by the way, was covered under the ten years' prescription law, Helene Jegado had taken twenty-three lives, besides making five murderous attempts.

IV.

It was not till seven years thereafter that this egregious criminal was again heard of. She filled several positions in the interior, at nearly all being accused or proven guilty of theft. November 6, 1849, M. Reebot, of Rennes, engaged her; December 20 his son died. The child had been ill for some time but grew rapidly worse under the treatment of the Jegado during the last nine days of its life, a dish of soup served by her ending its existence. February 3, 1850, the father gave her warning, and the next day he and his wife were smitten down. After ridding themselves of the girl they recovered, though for years they were sensible of the effects of the drugs administered. Thence Helene went to the house of the Ozannes and almost immediately their baby died with vomitings and convulsions. The next day she changed her qearters to an inn. The innkeeper's mother-in-law reproached her with untidiness, fell sick at dinner the same day and did not completely overcome her illness for eighteen months. Her fellow-servant, a girl named Mace, attracted her dislike and at once fell sick. They were rivals for the affection of an hostler, and he showed his preference unmistakably for Mace, who died in great anguish with the symptoms of vomiting pains in the stomach, swelling of the members, &c. The doctors suspected the presence of poison, but the girl's family refused to permit an autopsy lest it might reveal that she was *enceinte*. A fortnight thereafter Helene engaged with M. Bidard, Professor of Law, November 7, 1850, a fellow-servant, Rose Tessier died, her death being attributed to rupture of the diaphragm. Francoise Huriaux succeeded her and fell sick with the same symptoms, but having an incurable antipathy towards Helene, insisted on being taken home, where she recovered. A third housemaid, Rosalie Sarrazin had meanwhile been engaged. She was a strong and healthy girl of nineteen, and six weeks after her engagement fell sick, languished and died. Justice could no longer halt after this, and the doctors laid information against Helene Jegado, who alone had fed and nursed the victims of this singular epidemic, alleging that so strong and unmistakeable were the symptoms of poisoning that even if no poison were to be found on autopsy and analysis in the viscera, none the less would they insist upon their professional honor and reputation, that the girls had all been done to death by some toxic agent. The Judge d'Instruction on visiting the house was met at the door by the cook, Helene Jegado; who, of her own motion cried, "I'm innocent!" "Innocent of what? No one accuses you," replied the officer, and concluded at once, and very naturally, that he was guilty.

V.

Such was the indictment framed against her; during the reading of which the prisoner was suddenly seized with a hysterical attack, and lifting her hands to Heaven furiously called, in an almost inarticulate babble, upon God and the Holy Virgin to attest her innocence and deliver her. At the same time the witnesses who were present began crying aloud for justice upon her, this bidding her restore a wife, that a mother, the other a child, making furious attempts the while to get at the prisoner and tear her to pieces; so that it was with the utmost difficulty that the gendarmes could save her and restore quiet. The prisoner had strenuously denied her crime, and declared that she had never used arsenic, neither ever bought any, neither had any one ever seen any arsenic in her possession. Indeed, though science clearly showed that the deaths of the latest victims had resulted from arsenical poisoning, no trace of the deadly drug was to be found, was ever found in the prisoner's boxes or haunts, nor could any one be discovered who knew of her having it.

VI.

Her examination presented nothing that was sensational. She denied everything, admitted that she had tended the dying beds of those with whose deaths she was charged, but laid their perishing to her ill-luck—ill-luck which she could not understand. Her language, strongly infused with Breton idioms, was clear, intelligible, and even mocking. She recurred repeatedly to her pet phrases, "Oh, for certain;" "I speak truth as if it was the angelus;" "I dearly love the child, because, like myself, she had Sainte-Helene for patroness;" "The blessed Sainte-Anne can say if I am lying," and so on. Pressed with the facts of the deaths of her late fellow servants, she said: "If God ever places me beside a sick person; not a bite nor a drop will I give that person even if he were dying; see what my good nature has brought me to. I know nothing about any poison and, Lord willing, I never will. I have suffered much, but God will give me grace to endure all. If I did not die while in prison it was because Jesus sustained me. He knew all about me."

"In three months," said the Judge, "three servants working with you fell asleep; all three showed symptoms of poisoning with arsenic; no one but you fed and nursed them, and yet you claim to be innocent! If you are you must have very bad luck some how or other."

"Exactly, sir; that is just it—I have very bad luck."

VII.

There were seventy-one witnesses examined. Marie Leboucher said that when she engaged Helene her mother had a whitlow on her finger. "I fear she will die said the prisoner. "Impossible; a whitlow is a trivial thing." "Yes; but wherever I go death comes in at the door." The widow Cadic testified that Helene had cried upon her neck, and said she was a most unhappy woman, for wherever she went death followed her. "They said in the town," continued the worthy widow Cadic, "that her liver was white, so that whenever she breathed on any one that person died. I was so afraid of her that when we went to the confessional together I would not enter it after her." A doctor, M. Toussaint, whose father and mother had been poisoned, and his supicions especially as he had seen the prisoner using a white powder in a mess she was cooking, but did not care to make an autopsy. "My family," said he, "opposed the proposition, as they considered that the prisoner's manifest' piety removed her from the scope of suspicion." A woman of Auray said, vividly: "Talking with her was talking with death." Another had seen her in company with a dark man, apparently a soldier, but "really the Devil, to whom she had sold herself." The Mayor of Auray testified that the cure had warned him one day at dinner, when Helene served the repast, that the woman's presence was fatal. Two day's later the Mayor's mother-in-law died, and he had great difficulty in inducing the daughter to discharge the woman, because she had nursed poor ma so tenderly and used to go to church so regularly." M. Bidard told how, when Rosalie, the last victim, died in Helene's arms, the cure said to him seeing that the dying girl was kissing the hands of her murderess and insisting on having her by her bedside until the last. "There, sir, you see together the most perfect innocence and the most complete guilt on this earth."

VIII.

In the defense it was testified by medical experts that the prisoner was an anomaly," that some organ must be unaccountably and immeasurably defective, thus irresistibly impelling her to crime. "If she were set at liberty to-morrow she would begin again to take life. Killing is with her an instinct, a necessity. Her organic nature is perverse; and her science discharges a holy mission in declaring, for the honor of humanity, that this woman is one of Nature's mistakes. It may be objected that the murderous instinct does not necessarily involve exclusive resort to toxic means. I reply that it is with murder as it is with suicide—each does after his or her temperament. Women drown themselves, old men hang themselves, young folk asphyxiate themselves. If Helene has resorted to poisoning it is only a question of temperament and a consequence of her senedutary life."

December 14, after an absence of half an hour, the jury found her guilty, without a recommendation to mercy. When sentence was passed upon her she said: "I am innocent and resigned. I would sooner die innocent than live guilty or suspected. You have judged me; God will judge you. He will judge M. Bidard and all the false witnesses that came here to swear away my life." And so saying she left the hall, shaking her fist at the crowd.

January 18, 1802, she was guillotined at Rennes, amid the savage exclamation of the immense throng. To the last she denied her guilt, but just as she was going to the scaffold, whispered to the clerk the name of a woman, who, she said, had furnished her with poison. This woman proved to be an octogenarian paralytic at Locmine, whose long career of active benevolence and patient suffering had won for her the name of "The Saint of Locmine." To the last Helene Jegada was true—to her nature.—*N. Y. World.*

It was a Chicago girl who remarked to a troublesome lover the other evening as he was about to depart: "If it's just as well, you needn't trouble yourself to call any more." "Oh, it's no trouble," exclaimed the chap, earnestly. "It's no trouble at all; I like to call."

"Seeing the Elephant."

I will tell you how the oft-quoted saying originated. You will bear in mind that it is not a result of great surprise and wonderment to a man that leads him to say, he has "seen the elephant," but it is when he has been wofully "taken in and done for." Thus it was:

Years ago—from 1831 towards the present—Tom Tufts, of Malden, Mass., owned a menagerie and circus; and I think he was the first showman—at any rate, of New England—to present the two sources of amusement in combination. He had a full grown elephant, one of the largest and finest specimens ever brought from its native haunts, and in those years be sure it was a curiosity. In traveling through the country it was Tuft's practice to take the huge beast from town to town under cover of the night, and, when possible, to secure quarters in advance in the barn of a responsible farmer. On a certain occasion the agent had secured quarters for the monstrous quadruped in a great open shed, flanking a barnyard where he saw a bull roaming at liberty. He had made his arrangements for quartering and feeding the elephant, after which he said to the owner of the place that he had better secure the bull or drive him away, before the elephant's arrival.

"What for?" asked the farmer.

"Why," replied the agent, "your bull might find himself in dangerous company if he were here when the elephant comes.

Now that bull had been for a long time master of the situation, and his owner did not think the animal lived that could overcome him in a fair fight.

"Look here, 'squire," he said, the old Adamic spirit strong within him, "I guess it would be your elephant that would find himself in danger. At any rate, I'll risk my critter if you'll risk yours."

The showman assented.

In due time the elephant arrived, and was lead to the great open shed, were food and drink was supplied. The bull was evidently surprised; but ere long surprise gave place to rage. He fancied this was some uncouth monster sent in there on purpose to humble him—to humble him who had never yet been humbled by anything of earthly mould. The thing was aggravating; it was not to be endured.

He faced the colossus, with flaming eyes, ploughing the earth with his horns, and sending forth a defiant roar; and anon he prepared for work. He advanced first by parallels, as though to attack in front; then he made a detour, as though for a flank movement. The elephant had stopped eating, and was quietly watching the significant movement of the native. The two eyes were very small for so large a beast but they were wondrously bright and quick for all that. At length the bull flung his bannered tail to the breeze, and with a terrific roar plunged forward to the onset.

The elephant must have been considering, for a human face could not have expressed more satisfaction than did his express when he saw the game thus approaching a crisis. He had not been in fear of the threatened antagonist, but had been anxiously wondering how the fellow would attack. Suspense is painful.

Ah! he saw now. On plunged the swart-browned taurus, evidently intending to disembowel the mountain of flesh before him. The keen twinkle of the elephant's eye was a study; his heavy trunk was gracefully curved inward and raised on high, and then at the proper moment, like the snap of a rifle-cock, that prodigious trunk shot outward and still upward, and then came down—came down like the ponderous ram of a pile-drive, came down like as though forty thunderbolts had been held in check until that moment, and had then burst at the base of that terrible proboscis. The blow fell upon the bull's neck and shoulders, and sent him to earth as though lightning had struck him. The proboscidian cocked his head on one side, and considered further. A few seconds and he then bent his brow and ran his beautifully perfect tusks under the prostrate body until they lay between the earth and the bovine mass like a pair of giant arms, and then, with not a great effort for such a muscular mass as he represented he lifted the body and threw it over his back to the far part of the yord.

There wasn't much more of it, because the owner of the bull very readily persuaded the showman to help him in removing that utterly demoralized subject.

On the next day was the show, on which occasion the assembled multitude beheld many wonderful things, and of them all, the elephant, so prodigious in bulk, and so wonderful in other ways, was the central object of interest, so much that the honest country people took pride in saying: "I have seen the elephant."

A few days thereafter a friend of our accommodating farmer happened along, and saw the once magnificent bull, now limp, lame, cowed, and woe-begone, and he eagerly asked:

"What's the matter with your bull?"

"O," replied the owner, with a dubious shrug, and an untranslatable expression of the face, "*he's seen the elephant.*"

Here's the story of an unfortunate young lawyer. This unlucky wight was head over heels in love with a beautiful girl, and was about to be married to her. On the eve of the wedding day he was called in to defend an awful miscreant—a man of thirty, who had poisoned his mother and father. The case seemed a lost one, and when the prosecution had closed, the young lawyer was just about giving up the struggle without an effort. Suddenly he perceives in the rear end of the court room his beloved and her parents, who had come to see what kind of stuff he was made of. He feels that he must make a show of talent, and commencing his argument, rises to the highest flights of eloquence. In a word he succeeded in showing that the criminal is an upright, virtuous, and much-abused man, and obtains his acquittal. In the evening, the lawyer, with triumphant air, calls at the house of his future father-in-law, expecting that his success will insure him a warm reception. To his surprise he finds the young girl cold and her parents much embarrassed. He asks what this sort of reception means. "My friend," says he, whom the young man had already began to call father-in-law, "I must tell you—my daughter loves another." "Another! Who is the man?" The good and virtuous man whom you, to-day, by your eloquence, restored to society," replies the father.—*Paris Paper.*

The Milkmen of Naples.

I must tell you about the Neapolitan milkmen, for they are funny fellows. They do not have a wagon and horse as our milkmen have, or even a pail and dipper. They have only little three-legged stools tied to themselves (so that when they want to sit down they are all ready), and they drive their cows and goats before them to the different houses, and milk them at the door in a bowl provided by each customer. No chance of watered milk there, you see.

This is not the queerest part of it, though. As I have said, Italian houses are very high—five, six, and seven stories often, with a different family living on each floor. Even the *palazzos* (palaces) of the rich are divided in this way. To the first floor (not the ground floor) there are sometimes from eighty to one hundred marble steps leading up. On this floor perhaps a duke may live; on the next above, some one lower in rank, till it would not be impossible that the noble duke's laundress might live in the seventh story of his palazzo. These uppermost families usually take goat's milk, because the goats can go up stairs, even to the very top floor, and be milked in full view of the customer!

Part of little Palo's pleasure was in patting the goat that came up to his grandmother's door, rubbing its little nose and giving it roasted chestnuts to eat. After it was milked, the goat would turn and skip down the stairs so briskly that the milkman could not begin to keep up with it.—*From "The Coral Fisher and his Wife," St. Nicholas for August.*

Did they Git the Mule?

At the Jacksonville (Ill.) asylum for feeble-minded children one of the young lady teachers sought to interest her class deeply by telling the story of Absolom. Dwelling, with all a woman's tact and persuasive eloquence, upon the dreadful end of a wayward, wilful life, and giving special emphasis to the most important moral lesson suggested by the fact that the young man Absolom, resisting all the better influences which surrounded him, rebelled against a kind father and yet a more loving heavenly Father, she had in simple, earnest language wrought up the story with chief reference to its moral impressions upon those half-demented children. Curious to know what had been the degree of her success, she requested them to ask questions about anything in the story that most interested them. Not over flattering to her was the result when one of the little fellows, looking up with the utmost simplicity, eagerly asked, "Did they *git* the mule?"

In the Country.

"My folks are going to the country to be gone all summer," enthusiastically exclaimed a little Detroit girl as she met another on Cass avenue.

"Your pa must be awful rich," replied the second.

"Oh, no, he isn't; but if you'll never tell anybody I'll tell you something."

"I never will—hope to die if I do."

"Well, then, pa was telling ma that we'd all go out to Uncle John's. Ma shall work for her board, pa will work in the saw mill, I'll pick berries and ride horse to plough corn, brother Tom will go around with the lightning rod man, and while you folks are in the awful heat we'll be putting on airs and fixing over our old clothes for fall. Don't you tell, now, for ma is saying to everybody that she must have the country air to restore her shattered nerves."

VUN GREAT DINGS.—An intoxicated German got on a Hudson river train at Kinderhook to go to Troy; and the *Budge* of that city says: "He threw his satchel down in a corner of the car, took a seat, and was soon asleep. On awaking he said he left his baggage at Kinderhook, and asked the boy employed on the train what he should do to recover it. The latter, who had seen the German place his satchel in the corner, replied: "You give me thirty cents and I'll telegraph to Kinderhook to have the depot master forward it by telegraph to Greenbush. It will reach there before we do." The German paid the thirty cents and the boy departed, taking the satchel into another car. On reaching Greenbush the boy returned with the bag. "Ah," said the German, dot delegraff is vun grate dings. Here dake aneder quorter, mein boy."

A young lady had coquetted until the victim was completely exhausted. He rose to go away. She whispered, as she accompanied him to the door: "I shall be at home next Sunday evening." "So shall I," he replied.

The *Christian Advocate* says: "Give an oyster locomotion and the five senses, and he might be the rhinoceros of the sea." He might be; but we hope no generous person will give him those things. The price of a half dozen fried oysters as large as a rhinoceros would strike away beyond the margin of most modest editors' pocket books. And a couple of spoiled oysters of such dimensions would depopulate a town.

The other day when Admiral Rous was taken fatally ill, the doctor coming to attend him said, "Well, Admiral, what's the matter?" "Eighty-two," said Rous, "That's what's the matter,"

An American journal asks what is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable young lady? and replies: "One faces the powder, and the other powders the face."

"Henry, you ought to be ashamed to throw away bread like that. You might want it some day."—"Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then, if I should eat it up now?"

The Michigan penitentiary management keeps cows. A convict who was sent to look for them last week is not back yet.

"How to Tell a Mad Dog" is the title of an article that is going the rounds. We haven't anything to tell a mad dog that we couldn't send him on a postal card.

Some one said to Hugo once upon a time; "It must be very difficult to write good poetry." "No, sir," replied the poet; "it is either very easy or utterly impossible.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

OUR NOMINEES.

This week we place in our columns the names of the candidates selected by the people at the Delegate elections last Saturday.

For District Attorney the honor fell to Robert R. Little, Esq., of this place. His moral character and legal training fit him for the place, and give assurance to the people that the duties pertaining to the office will be faithfully performed.

Isaiah Yeager, of Locust township, was selected as a candidate for Coroner. He was nominated to that office one year ago, but it was afterwards discovered that there was no vacancy. The nominee is well known, and popular througnout the County. If anybody intends to commit suicide and sends Isaiah word, he will hold a *beautiful* inquest, or if Hoffman should die, he would make a good-looking acting Sheriff.

For County Surveyor the Convention selected Samuel Neyhard, of Centre. No better nomination could have been made, as Mr. Neyhard is an experienced Surveyor and a thorough gentleman.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

It seems to us that there is one defect in the law regulating our common school system, and it is this—it leaves to the discretion of the directors of each school district the adoption of the text-books that shall be used in its schools. This ought to be changed. Under the present system there are scarcely two adjoining districts where the same books are in use, and consequently when the resident of one township removes to another, he is obliged to purchase an entire new set of school books for his children. It is asking too much to require that the same books shall be adopted throughout the State, but it can easily be done in counties. A convention composed of delegates chosen from the directors of each school district could appoint a committee to report a series of books for the county after careful examination, and the report could be presented at a subsequent convention for adoption or modification. Or the subject could be brought before the triennial convention of school directors when they meet to elect a county superintendent. If the same books could be adopted by every district it would be a saving in many ways. Much time is lost by pupils when they are obliged to go back to the beginning of their arithmetic or geography or grammar, because it is different from the one they nearly finished in an adjoining township the year before; and yet this is constantly done. As the Normal schools are a branch of the common school system, there ought to be uniformity there also. The public schools could then be made what they are intended to be, preparatory departments of the Normal school, and those who desire to take a thorough course would not be obligto procure a complete outfit when they enter the normal. The cost of books for a large family of children is no small item, and we know of no more practicable way of helping to lessen the expenses of the taxpayer, than by some such method as that in the suggestion above made.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

From the sermon of Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, July 22.—"The railroad operatives had conspired rebellion because their wages were cut down. They declared that they could not support their families upon the new rates. Very likely not—It was that *one dollar a day* was not enough to support a wife and six children. *It was not enough if the man smoked, if he drank beer, and if he and his family wanted superior clothing, food and shelter.* But [said Mr. Beecher, vehemently] IS NOT A DOLLAR A DAY ENOUGH TO BUY BREAD? *and water costs nothing.* A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread and good water in the morning, water and good bread at noon, and good bread and water at night. This might be called the Bread of Affliction, but it was food for sustaining food."

The lecherous Beecher who "preached" the above is a fitting ornament to the Republican party. Men with a $50,000 a year salary, are not the ones to preach to men who have to work for 90 cents a day—support families—and pay taxes. Had he received his just deserts he would be living on bread and water at Sing Sing.

* * *

"The attacks upon the railroads did not spring from the mad fury of an "insurrection of hunger," nor were they the efforts of an intelligible Communistic movement. They were rather the fruit of evil teachings germinating in the minds of ignorant men. The mass of the railway insurgents, like the "Mollie Maguires" of the Pennsylvania coal fields, whose reign of terror has only just come to an end, are uneducated Irish and German immigrants, disposed to resent their late fall in wages as a personal wrong."

We copy the above from the Philadelphia PRESS, which copies it from the London *Times*. That the London *Times* should hate the Irish we can easily understand. That Forney should aid in slandering his countrymen is in keeping with his character and party. But the *fact* nevertheless is that the native Americans participated eagerly in the late riots, and among immigrants a large number were Welshmen and Englishmen.

ANOTHER SHINING LIGHT BLOWN OUT.

Mr. O. F. Bullard was a bright and shining light in our State Legislature;—one of the Beecher-Howard kind;—rather gushing, it is true, but Cameron to the core. We are not surprised at the following dispatch:

CHESTER, Pa., August 14.—O. F. Bullard, who represents Delaware county in the State Legislature, has been requested by the Republican county executive committee to resign, on account of his alleged irregularities while secretary of a Media building association.

"Irregularity" is a Republican word for *embezzlement.*

* * *

More prominent Indian chiefs are going to Washington to shake hands with the "Great Father." This is getting monotonous. First a massacre on the plains, then a treaty at the capital. This is followed by more starvation because of thieving government agents, and the Indians take the war path as a matter of necessity. Then the contractors are happy, for our troops are to be supplied with food, clothing and munitions of war. The Indians are dispersed and come to the reservations one by one to be propitiated with new blankets, guns and poor whisky. Then the chiefs come east to make a treaty; and the Indian ring set themselves to work to have its provisions broken as soon as possible to provoke another war.

* * *

General Butler will deliver his lecture on the "Irish Soldier," at Scranton, next September.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

This is the season of the year when the two parties of the Nation meet together in State Conventions and declare in platforms made up of planks to suit the times, the principles of their political belief. In Maine, the republicans met at Augusta on the 9th inst., and nominated Hon. Seldin Conner as candidate for Governor. The meeting was called to order by James G. Blaine, and the whole proceedings were run in accordance with the wishes of that statesman. The following resolution was offered by J. L. Chamberlain:

Resolved, That we reaffirm unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes, and we cordially approve his efforts to carry out in good faith the principles avowed by the Cincinnatti Convention.

C. A. Boutelle moved the following as an amendment.

Resolved, This Convention declares its belief that Governor Packard, of Louisiana, and Governor Chamberlin of South Carolina, were entitled to their respective offices by the same votes which elected Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, and that both Governors were clearly entitled to recognition by the national government, and the failure to recognize them placed the national government in a humiliating attitude of surrendering to rebels, threatening with arms in their hands to resist its legitimate authority.

On motion of Mr. Blaine both resolutions were laid on the table, after some debate.

The difficulty was finally patched up by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were fairly and legally carried by the Republicans at the November election of 1876 for State and national tickets, and the undoubted right of President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler to the electoral votes of those States was affirmed by the highest and most impartial tribunal that could be organized under the authority of the national government, a tribunal to which the Democrats in both branches in Congress gave their deliberate assents.

This is a covert attempt to rebuke Hayes, to imitate what was contained in the second resolution above. The whole thing is a piece of cowardice, showing that the Maine Blaine party had not the courage to say what they meant.

The Virginia Democratic Convention met at Richmond on the 8th inst. A long and bitter contest was made on the nomination for governor. On the seventh ballot, F. M. W. Halliday was nominated. A platform was adopted "recognizing the obligation of the public debt, and recommending the General Assembly to adjust the same in a manner just to creditors and honorable to the State."

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated R. M. Bishop as candidate for governor, and the Republicans have put up Judge West.

THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

The *Bellefonte Watchman* puts it in this way:

"More than a score and a half of years ago a great hue and cry was raised about the miseries of the Southern negroes, and a great party determined that they should be free. To accomplish this end, it brought on a tremendous civil war. Immense armies were raised and hundreds of thousands of men were slain, and at last the negroes were free. The Republican party accomplished its object. It released the negroes from the control of good masters, who gave them plenty of food and clothing, into a state of "freedom," but in which they have ever since found themselves ten times worse off than they ever were in slavery. It spent thousands of millions of dollars to do this, and the loss of the money thus spent, the tremendous taxation to make it up, the unwise legislation consequent upon it, and the extravagance, theft and robbery it gave rise to, have impoverished the people and stopped all the industries of the land, thus reducing the wages to starvation prices and throwing millions of honest white laborers out of employment. At its very worst phase, the condition of the negroes of the South was never one-tenth as bad as that of the poor miners of the Luzerne region in Pennsylvania to-day. And yet thousands of these very men no doubt fought for the Republican party to free the negroes! Now, that party by its infamous legislation, its extravagance, its wickedness, its corruption and its favoritism for the rich as against the poor, has left the laborers of the country to starve. Although in power for more than sixteen years, it has brought things to such a condition that there is no longer any work or any money for the poor man. With nothing to do, no food and no money, he is starving to death in the summer time in a land of plenty! God help him when the freezing, icy blasts of winter come upon him."

THE CINCINNATI HORROR.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE AFFAIR—DIFFICULTY IN IDENTIFYING THE REMAINS.

Full reports of the burning of Pestering & Co's. cigar box factory, by which six employes lost their lives, as gleaned from our Cincinnati exchanges show that the building was erected about a year ago, and as constructed was nothing but a man-trap. The engine room, where the fire originated, is in the rear of the building, and near it an elevator runs from the top of the building to the bottom, and there is a plane leading from the fourth story to the engine room, through which all sawdust, fine pieces of wood and chips were dropped, and it was in this debris that a spark fell. The flames flashed to the top story, where about twenty girls were were employed. The poor things had not a moment's warning of the terrible catastrophe and the first intimation they received that beneath them were hungry, roaring, and devouring flames was their entrance through the floors and windows. Blinded and nearly suffocated by smoke, and almost fainting from the intense heat, they rushed in frantic terror to the windows on either side of the building; but their escape was impossible as to jump to the ground was almost certain death. The stairways were ablaze, and all hope by this means was abandoned. Three men in Wheatly's place, next door, ran to the rear,, and, looking up to the flame-enveloped building, beheld seven or eight imprisoned girls standing at and in the windows, wringing their hands in terror and beseeching help, their voices sounding loud and clear above the din and confusion of crackling flames and the noise of the excited crowd. Soon the floor gave way and three girls were seen to throw their arms up and fall through to the ground floor. When their bodies were afterwards recovered not a shred of clothing remained by which their friends could tell who they were. A large number were seriously and more fatally wounded.

* * *

We cannot understand why it is that the potato bug should suddenly turn up after the tuber crop is gathered and stored away, unless it is that the yield was so abundant in other parts that there were not enough bugs to look after it all. However if his bugship is content with crawling about on stone pavements and brick houses, we have no fault to find, but respectfully inform him that he had better go South pretty soon and not hang around here until next year's growth is ready for an attack.

* * *

About forty persons were injured by an accident on the New Jersey Central railroad last Friday.

ANOTHER WAR WITH MEXICO.

From the following dispatches it would seem that we are rapidly drifting into a war with Mexico. Whether the outrages are incited by interested speculators, or by expectant sutlers and contractors, we cannot say; but it is evident that the troubles on the Rio Grande are increasing, and if continued will eventuate in a war between this country and Mexico.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT CAPTURE OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Lieutenant General Sheridan forwards to the War Department from Chicago the following from General Ord, giving the official account of the recent capture of Mexican revolutionists and recapture of horses from a notorious ranche:

"CHICAGO, August 8, 1877.—*To General E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:* The following dispatch from General Ord is respectfully forwarded: Schofield, commanding Fort Duncan, telegraphs that he struck a small camp of Mexican revolutionists shortly after sunrise on the 5th inst., and took what there was in it, namely, forty-four men and forty-three horses. He found very few arms. They were regularly organized companies under Valdez. Only two officers were captured. The others were absent at Loredo and San Antonio. A deputy United States marshal was with me. I hold the prisoners at the post for him.

"Lieut. Bullis surrounded a notorious thieving ranche a few miles in Mexico on the morning of the 5th inst., where Shaffer had notification that stock recently stolen was secreted. He got five American horses, two of them taken from Bracketsville a short time ago. No one was hurt, nor a shot fired. He returned to this side yesterday at noon.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant General."

SAN ANTONIO, August 13.—A very serious occurrence at Rio Grande City, on the river of that name, is fully described in the following report of Major Price, of the United States cavalry, commanding at Ringgold Barracks, to Gen. Ord:

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, August 11, 1877.—*General Ord, Commanding Department of Texas, San Antonio:*—SIR—The following is a copy of the dispatch forwarded by me to the Mayor of Camargo, the contents of which will inform you of a deplorable affair which recently occurred here:

"RINGGOLD BARRACKS, August 10.—*To the Mayor of Camargo:*—SIR—This morning, between one and two o'clock, the county jail of this county was attacked by a well organized party of twelve or fifteen men, who came from Mexico sometime during the night of yesterday. They liberated two desperate criminals. The party broke into the jail and opened fire upon every one in the immediate vicinity, mortally wounding the county attorney, Mr. Noah Cox, and two jailors, and severely beating one other jailor and a woman. Two of the party were recognized by name. The one is a fugitive from jail, and the other is a resident of Camargo, Mexico.

"The prisoners who were thus liberated are named Segunda Garza and Rudolpho Espendzeda. The latter claims to be a captain under Escobedo. Such a brutal outrage against the laws and public peace demands and deserves to be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. The said parties are from Mexico, and they have returned again to shield themselves. I request you with a feeling of harmony and for a preservation of good order that the culprits may be apprehended and delivered to me as soon as possible.

"I have to inform you that it is my duty to arrest not only the escaped prisoners, but also their liberators. I expect that you will assist me in this matter. In the event that I cannot receive your assistance I shall be obliged to pursue their path with my whole force until I find them.

"You will pardon me for troubling you so soon but it becomes my duty to take this action in order that peace and tranquility may be preserved. Hoping that you will reply as soon as you can, I remain,

WILLAM R. PRICE,
Major United States Cavalry, Commanding Ringgold Barracks."

Having forwarded this letter to its destination I took an escort of two men with the sheriff and his deputy and crossed over to the town of Camargo. I found the municipal authorities assembled at the court house, word having reached them that the United States forces were crossing the river. They professed a desire to capture the raiders, and sent a commission to arrest all the owners of ferryboats on their side of the river and issued an order to the chief of police for the arrest of the parties.

PRICE, Commanding.

The department commander informs your correspondent that he considers this too serious a matter for the acting local commanders upon our border to manipulate, and hence he has referred it to the state and general government authorities. General Ord has communicated with General Trevino.

The following is a copy of the letter:

The attack on the jail at Rio Grande City, the liberation of two prisoners and the subsequent wounding of four state officials of Texas by a party of outlaws from Mexico, while it pertains more to the civil than to military affairs, is an unfortunate disturbance of the better feeling on the border which you and I were successfully introducing. I hope the authorities of Tamaulipas will be able to punish the offenders and return the released prisoners. Unless they do it will be very difficult to convince the President of the United States that they are not in sympathy with the outlaws or powerless to prevent such incursions.

ORD,
Commanding Department of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, August 12, 1877.—*Col. Schweitzer F. Brown:*—Direct Col. Price to co-operate with the civil authorities in the matter of the extradition of the parties that attacked the jail, of which the Secretary of War has been duly notified.

ORD.

Gov. Hubbard has made a demand on Gen. Canales, Governor of Tamaulipas, for the extradition of the raiders.

Thomas C. Nelson, county surveyor of Tecos county, states that while out prospecting forty miles south of Stockton, near Pecos river, he was attacked by five Indians from behind a point of rocks. He received a serious wound in the left breast. One bullet passed through his hat and another through his canteen several shots were fired by him, one of which either killed or broke the arm of an Indian. Several parties have left in pursuit of Indians who have been marauding along the Pecos.

* * *

The New York *Sun* declares that on the night before Judge Bradley, of the electoral commission, delivered his opinion in the Florida case, he read it over to Judges Clifford and Field, and the conclusion of it was, "that the votes of the Tilden electors in Florida were the only votes which ought to be counted as coming from that State." That was his opinion when he finished the paper. But, "during the whole of that night Judge Bradley's house in Washington was surrounded by the carriages of visitors who came to see him, apparently about the decision of the electoral commission," and, next day, lo! "Judge Bradley gave his voice in favor of counting the votes of the Hayes electors in Florida!" This is a statement of alleged facts that carries with it the unmistakable charge that Judge Bradley was tampered with, and was induced by outside influences to change an opinion upon a solemnly judicial matter. It is a very heavy accusation, and if it can be justified should drive Bradley from the bench in disgrace.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

* * *

James Watson, of Moscow, Luzerne county, is looking for a fiend who poisoned his seven cows.

A Wanton Sacrifice.

Feelings of sorrow and indignation struggle for the mastery as we read of the terrible slaughter of General Gibbon's command—sorrow for the dead who fought so bravely, and bitter indignation at the wicked palns that sent these noble fellows to meet their death. It is the story of the Custer massacre over again, without a redeeming feature and hardly a ray of comfort to lighten the sombre tale. General Terry set out on the campaign against Sitting Bull and met a powerful brave and stragetic foe on a battle-ground of his own choosing. Custer's brave soul disdained thoughts of prudence and caution, and his life paid the penalty of his rashness. The army had barely enough men left to get back to reinforcements. That General Howard's campaign against the Nez Perces could have any better ending was almost hoping against hope. Had he been conducting a Moody and Sankey movement or a Murphy temperance revival his egotistical and despicable bulletins might have been less out of place. But he was pursuing the bravest and the strongest tribe of Indians in the country, through a region with which they were thoroughly familiar, its conformation such that they could choose their ground so that one man might well stand against a thousand. He was entering on a campaign such as has balked the energies and defied the strategy of our ablest generals, and he spent his time telling the people in the East how skillfully Gen. Howard was concentrating his forces, how he was driving Joseph, and how the capture of his whole force was only a question of days. At last he learns that Joseph is ready to surrender, and while he hastens to inform the War Department and an anxious public whom he has appointed to receive Joseph's surrender, the wily Indian chief is quietly planning the trap which has cost us two score of our bravest men. General Howard's plan of fighting the Indians by telegraph has the merit of novelty, it is true, but its success does not seem to warrant its general use in the future.

Brave General Gibbon pushed ahead with his little command, numbering less than half a regiment—182 men all told—with Howard thirty-six or forty-eight hours in the rear. Coming up with the Indians at night he left a guard with the transportation, and at daylight he was at the Indian camp. The volunteers fired at an Indian going after the horses, and this little force weakened still further by losing the guard left with the train, charged into the camp. Howard was behind them with 750 men, but the fate of Custer had no warning for them. They rushed in single-handed, charged upon the lodges and were repulsed. The fighting continued all day and ended by the troops holding their own. But they had gained nothing; they had lost a man for every Indian that bit the dust, and were entirely cut off from their supplies, having neither food, clothing nor medical attendance.

General Howard is primarily responsible for the sacrifice of these men. The soldiers who had won laurels on nobler fields only to lay them down on the prairies in a vain contest with savages, were lost because we had not a general in Howard's place. It was on Wednesday that Gibbon's force attacked the main body of the Indians. Howard, with the main body of the pursuing force, was so far in the rear that he had not heard of the battle when a courier left on Friday. General Howard must answer for moving in this straggling way. Then General Gibbon must render an account for the foolhardiness which led him to risk the attack that he did with reinforcements almost two days march in the rear, assailing a force quite as great as his own in a camp with natural defenses and on a battle-ground chosen by the enemy. The whole sad affair is only another of the many lessons that we have learned with stripes and sores, that Indians must be fought in their own way. They do not attack by rule nor defend in accordance with Upton. In short, one ought to move against them not with gold lace and epaulets, but with buckskin and moccasins. We must fight Indians with Indian fighters. A trapper is worth all the generals that West Point ever turned out to plan the campaign, and one frontiersman is worth a dozen regulars, brave as they are, to carry it out. How many more precious lives must be lost before this lesson is fairly learned?—*Times.*

A Call for Investigation.

Referring to the labor troubles in the United States, the London *Daily News* of a recent date says:

"Though the worst may be over, as regards violence, it will be important to learn how it is over, and whether violence and riot will be allowed to celebrate a triumph over law and to carry off the spoils of victory. It will be interesting to ascertain, too, in what proportion the rioters consisted of native and in what proportion of foreign workmen. Something of the future prosperity of the United States is involved in that question. Whether the authors and contrivers of the strike were workmen and trades unionists, or whether the instigators came from other quarters is a matter which will need investigation when peace is restored. Such an interruption of traffic and the means of locomotion as is usually the accompaniment of war has separated some of the most important cities of the nation. Though the trade and profits have been in part diverted to other lines on which a strike did not take place, yet, apart from the injury to person and property, and the murderous destruction of human life, the balance of inconvenience and trouble cannot be estimated. The matter will, it may be hoped, be sifted to the bottom.

What is the Difference?

In another column of the *Watchman* we republish an account of the valient (?) manner in which our Governor and his troops "forced their way to Pittsburg." It will be observed that the bravest part of the work, as given by the correspondent, was the hunting up *"crews which he procured only after placing revolvers at their heads and ordering them under penalty of death to get on the locomotives."* Now, what we would like to know is, where the difference is between a striker who, with a revolver in his hand, prevents a brother workman from doing his duty, and a State official, with a revolver in his hand, forcing men under penalty of death to work for wages they deem insufficient? The one is as clear a violation of law and justice as the other, and each are alike guilty of riot, if that kind of work constitutes riot.

It is certainly a sad commentary upon the condition of affairs in this Commonwealth to see the Governor, with the militia at his back, threatening to shoot men because they refuse to work at the wages the corporations of the State see proper to offer.

* * *

HOW MUCH DID HE MAKE?—A sells a bale of cotton for $50. He buys it back for $45 and resells it for $65. How much did he make by these transactions? The New York *Sun* says "exactly $25," but we think the *Sun* is mistaken. Who wants to "figger" on it?—*Ex.*

* * *

Thirty-seven claimants against Allegheny county for losses sustained by the recent riots have filed bills amounting to $81,061.65.

The Luzerne Trouble.

A diabolical attempt was made in Scranton on Wednesday night of last week at about 9 o'clock, to surrender six of the Mayor's late posse into the hands of the mob upon a writ of commitment. Carriages were provided and the mob assembled at Taylorsville, but their plan was thwarted by the prompt action of the military, which took possession of the posse, delivering them up to the Sheriff at Wilkesbarre. General Huidekoper's action in the premises was based upon the fact of statements made by several of the Alderman's deputies that the posse when arrested were to be taken in wagons to Wilkesbarre; and it was also stated that they would never live to reach there. "It is beyond all doubt," writes a correspondent of the *Press*, "that it was the intention of the friends of the dead rioters, and you may call all the stikers their friends now, to have taken the gentlemen away from the constables during the night, and either to hang or shoot them. This little conspiracy, however, was frustrated by the prompt action of General Huidekoper." The same correspondent adds: "Mayor McKune says that the action of the jury was no surprise to him, but that there could and would not be any reasonable doubt of its verdict being set aside, as he himself gave the order for the posse to fire, and that he, in his official capacity, is entirely responsible for the action of the posse, and the rioters alone are to blame for the killing of their friends. Warrants are out for the arrest of the following gentlemen who are in camp now. "Carl W. McKinney, W. W. Scranton, Wm. Keisel, Wharton Dickinson, A. E. Hunt, Colonel Frank L. Hitchcock, J. H. Linden, W. Patterson, Lewis Bortree, Daniel Bartholomew, T. F. Hunt, E. A. Kingsbury, I. F. Fuller, G. A. Fuller, E. P. Lynde, Charles Burr, Jeff. Roessler, R. T. Highfield, C. F. Chittenden, Ezra Rapple, George Thropp, John Stanton, A. Knapp, Dr. Smith and one or two others. These gentlemen are all men of standing, and for this reason appear to have incurred the most bitter hatred of the strikers. W. W. Scranton, the superintendent of the Coal and Iron Company, who was in command of the posse at the time of the riot is especially obnoxious to the strikers, and they would not hesitate to murder him if they had the opportunity. The military will have to be kept here for some time yet if the pesent state of feeling continues. The strikers won't work nor will they allow others to; and how they are to live much longer without it is a very serious question, as hundreds of them now are upon the verge of starvation. They must be fed some way, or there will be serious trouble in this region before many days."

Governor Hartranft went up on Wednesday with his staff and a body guard. His head quarters were in a palace car, with engine attached, ready to start at short notice.

The persons who were taken from the constable by Huidekoper's command were taken to Wilkesbarre before Judge Harding and allowed to enter bail in the sum of $3,000 each for killing several of the mob.

* * *

The *World* gives the following as the reason why violence got the upper hand, in the judgment of that paper: "It seems to us clear that the temporary success of this abominable insurrectionary movement has been due, not to the weakness of the general government, but the weakness of the states and municipalities. It is well that the general government should be strengthened, and there can be no doubt that it will be. But the immediate duty of good citizens is at their own doors, for the imbecility of our local governments is at the root of the present disorder. It was primarily their duty to deal with the rioters, and had they been generally in a condition for prompt and vigorous action no general disturbance could have occurred. If West Virginia had been able to assert her authority at the beginning of the unlawtul interference with the running of trains it probably would have gone no further. Had the mayor of every municipality which has been threatened with disorder thrown himself into the front with all the organized force of the locality and called upon the citizens of the place to support him, we do not believe there is a town in the country in which rioters could have maintained control for twenty-four hours. Had the sheriffs of every county disturbed by disorderly strikers and the scoundrels who followed in their wake called upon the community to aid him in enforcing the law and led the way in the task, no railroad trains need have been delayed—no property destroyed. If our civilization is not a failure, the idle, the vicious, the lawless in every town and city must be a small minority, and in a minority easily controlled by the well-to-do intelligent and law-abiding elements, if only the latter are led by men and not by demagogues or figure-heads. In most of the cases where riot was imminent in old and well-governed municipalities it was suppressed; where it raged unchecked the calamity may in most cases be traced to the weakness of the local authorities."

A Wild Man.

Hughesville and vicinity have been in a state of excitement for a few days past, on account of the rumor that a wild man had been seen in the woods near that place. The report was not fully credited until Thursday morning, when the strange object was seen by Hon. George Steck and others, in a corn field owned by Mr. Steck. The news spread like wild fire, and the excitement was terrible. Every able bodied man ran for his gun, and a company of thirty or forty men and boys, fully armed, was immediately formed, and started in pursuit of the object, resolved to solve the mystery. It is reported to be a very large man, entirely naked and very shy, running swiftly away when approached by any one. The searching party returned late Thursday, not having been successful in capturing the mysterious being although several of the party claim to have seen it—at some distance. It is probably some lunatic, who, to suit his mad fancy, has taken to the woods, there to end his wretched days. Another party start out immediately to see what they can do.—*Montour American.*

Firing on an American Schooner by a Supposed Spanish Vessel.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The government has advices through a firm at Newburyport, Mass., of a communication from Captain Atkins, of the whaling schooner Edward Lee, of Provincetown, of which vessel, the firm detailing the affair are part owners, in which Atkins says that after cruising in the Carribean sea he went to Cayron, the south side of Cuba, where on the first day after his arrival he was fired into by a gunboat. Captain Atkins represents that he was first fired into with ball and afterwards with grapeshot and bombshell, none of which however were effective. The report has been referred from the state department to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary Sherman has taken steps to ascertain the correctness of the report and the particulars of the affair. Though no intimation was given as to the nationality of the vessel perpetrating the outrage the presumption is that it was a Spanish vessel. Should decisive information be received it will undoubtedly be a subject of importance at the cabinet meeting next after official reports the character desired shall reach the treasury department.

Items.

The Russians have suffered a severe defeat in Bulgaria. Reinforcement are being forwarded rapidly to brace up their scattered army.

Judge Dreher of Mauch Chunk has granted a new trial to O'Donnell, the Mollie Maguire convicted of the murder of Morgan Powell.

Campbell, the Carbondale murderer, who was to have been hung at Wilkes-Barre last Thursday, has for the second time been reprieved by the Governor. The reprieve was granted so that the after discovered evidence might be brought before the Board of Pardons.

The question of returning Sitting Bull and his followers to the jurisdiction of the United States is being considered, and the Canadian minister of the Interior is now in Washington in connection with that matter.

One of those arrested for selling liquor in Baltimore during the strike in violation of the Mayor's proclamation was a person who was formerly a member of the Legislature and is now a member of the City Council. He assisted to make the law under which he ought to be punished, but he has probably got enough of what is call influence to save himself.

Some of those in Pittsburg who lost property in the rioters' fires on Sunday last have given notice to the County Commissioners that they have taken steps to have appraisers appointed to place a valuation on their property destroyed, preparatory to commencing suit against the county for damage.

At Columbus, Ohio, Gustavus Swickhard, Allen Dagrue, Jacob Cook and Delorm Baughman, farmers, whose ages range from twenty-two to forty-one, have been committed for murder in the first degree in consequence of the fatal termination of injuries received at their hands, it is alleged, of Lewis Schiffler, also a farmer, in a fight at a picnic at Rocky Fort. The fight grew out of an old feud.

A terrible conflagration in Wisconsin last week, started in the woods destroying several towns and villages.

Where in the morning there was a thriving town, before many hours had passed there were no more than three houses left standing to mark the village site. Nothing was saved so far as to household possessions; the women and children barely escaping wtth their lives and the clothes they wore. In many instances these were so burned and torn as to be of comparatively little service in the matter of protection.

Large numbers of cattle and several families were burned.

Louis A. Godey, esq., the veteran and accomplished founder of *Godey's Lady's Book* has withdrawn from that publication, having sold the material and good will to a company to be known as Godey's Lady's Book Publishing Company. Mr. Godey conducted the magazine during a period of forty-seven years. He is now 73 years of age, and in infirm health.

A bottle was picked up a few days ago near Quebec containing a paper with the words: "Whoever finds this bottle let them tell our families we are burning to pieces on steamship 'Picton.' I must run. I cannot say no more" The paper was scorched and much decayed. It had no signature or date. The steamship 'Picton' left Quebec on the 14th of November, 1873. All that was ever found of her was some of her spars and other pieces of the wreck.

Lists of the killed and wounded in the conflicts between the mobs and the militaay are published. From these it appears that there were killed at Reading twelve persons, wounded twenty-two; at Baltimore, killed nine, wounded forty-one; at Pittsburg, killed fifty, wounded sixty-five; at Chicago, killed thirteen, wounded twenty-five. Total killed, eighty-four; wounded, one hundred and fifty-three.

Although shut up within four walls, with a death-warrant hanging over him, Jack Kehoe does not despair of his life yet. He says: "I can eat more now than ever I could. Of course I am falling off in flesh, though this is from confinement and lack of exercise. But I can't complain. I am better off than many are outside, as I hear; I have plenty to eat." His case comes before the Supreme Court in October next. He confidently expects relief, because the others tried for the Langdon murder got off in the second degree.

A hunter in the woods of northern Michigan fell into an old mine hole or well recently. He was badly bruised, but his cries attracted attention, and he was drawn out with a rope. An exploration of the hole was made the next day, and a human skeleton was found at the bottom in a sitting position. Investigation left no doubt that it was the skeleton of a man who had fallen in and perished of starvation. Marks on the side of the excavation showed where he had tried to cut steps, and his rusted gun was found near the top. An old almanac for the year 1866, taken from the remains of his clothing, rendered it probable that he met his fate in that year.

POLITICAL.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CORONER,
ISAIAH YEAGER,
of Locust.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
of Centre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Henrietta Fahringer by her father and next friend John Fetterman vs. Dennis Fahringer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, 206, February Term 1877. Alias Subpoena in Divorce.

The alias subpoena in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said Dennis Fahringer are requested to appear at the said Court on the first Monday of September next, to answer the complaint therein filed.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
aug. 17, '77-4w Sheriff.

COLLECTORS.

Collectors holding county duplicates will please observe the instructions in their warrants. All are required to be prompt in collecting and paying over. They shall bring their duplicates to this office during September Court and pay over all money collected. Those neglecting this notice will have their account placed in hands of officers for immediate collection.

By order of
SILAS W. McHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
JOSEPH E. ENDS, } Commission'rs of Columbia co.
Attest:—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioner's office, Aug. 4, 1877-3w

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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RUPERT, PA.
ay5, '76.-1y.

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H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received from its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, O.
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IN EASY PAYMENTS WITH LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
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aug. 10, '77-tf

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that
FARM
or certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of John Wanich, sr., on the west by lands of Robert Russel, and Thomas State Co., on the south by lands of D. R. Appleman and on the east by land of Heirs of Daniel Vandersnice, deceased, Wilson Wanich and T. J. Vandersllce, containing
123 ACRES,
and being the property of John H. Vandersllce, deceased, and on which is erected a
New two story Dwelling House,
Large Bank Barn, together with all the necessary out-buildings, also a SMALL TENANT HOUSE, with outbuildings. There are also Two Wells of Water, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is also upon the premises a
Good Young Apple Orchard
of about six acres. There is also a good water-power upon the premises. The greater part of the farm is situate on the flat along Little Fishingcreek, and a first-class quality of land for agricultural purposes, situate about two miles from the Town of Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia county.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
HENRY W. VANDERSLICE,
aug. 10, '77-ts Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned Committee of the person and estate of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic of Roaringcreek township in said county, will expose to public sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877,
commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, a certain
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Roaringcreek township, County of Columbia, containing
ONE HUNDRED ACRES
more or less, bounded by lands of Franklin Yocum, Cox's heirs, Peter Gearhart and Frederick Doty, whereon is erected two
Good Dwelling Houses,
a Bank Barn and other out-buildings.
ALSO, all that certain tract, township and county aforesaid, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES,
more or less, bounded by lands of Christian Shultz survey, Mary Bader's survey, lands of William and Elijah Yocum, and William Lemon survey and others, sold subject to the following exceptions and reservations. All coal of a mineral or fossil character, all iron ore, and all other minerals of all and every description and all mines which now are or hereafter may be operated, together with free ingress and egress to and for Charles S. Coxe, his heirs and assigns.
ALSO, another piece or parcel of land, sithate in township and county aforesaid, containg 20 ACRES and 15 perches bounded by lands of Franklin Yocum, J. F. Pfahler, and other lands of the said Gearhart.
The above will be sold as a whole or in lots desribed so as tosuit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per. cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.
JAMES KEIFFER,
aug. '77-ts Committee.

Jurors for Sept. Term, 1877.

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver—Abram Rice.
Benton—John Karns, jr.
Bloom—Joshua Fetterman, I. K. Miller, A. Noble.
Catawissa—Wm. T. Creasy, C. R. Funston, William John, Charles Wanich.
Franklin—William Howell, Martin Wintersteen.
Hemlock—Everhart Berger, John Hartman, Jacob Martz, Samuel Ohl.
Jackson—N. D. Kile.
Locust—Shultz Knittle.
Madison—Solomon Barnhard, A. J. Carr.
Mifflin—Thomas Aten.
Montour—Lewis Roth.
Roaringcreek—Joseph Craig, William Rhoads.
Scott—F. P. Kelly.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—George P. Dreisbach, Edmund Schell, John Smith, Garet VanBlaragum.
Benton—Denn ison Cole
Berwick—Frank S. Hunt, William M. Stephens, D. M. Thornton.
Bloom—Charles R. Housel, S. H. Jacoby.
Briarcreek—Charles Reed.
Catawissa—E. M. Tewksberry.
Centre—Thomas Brobst, Ezra Hill, Allen Shellhammer, sr.
Conyngham—Henry Moser.
Fishingcreek—William Bishline, Aaron Hess.
Franklin—Jacob Artly, T. M. Mensch.
Greenwood—Marion Kline, Nicholas Kindt, Archibald Patterson.
Hemlock—William Appleman, William Leidy, W. M. Hartman.
Jackson—Septimus Hess, Ezra Stephens, William Yorks.
Locust—Peter Swank, Isaiah Yeager.
Madison—William J. Allen.
Main—Aaron Grover.
Montour—John Breish.
Mt. Pleasant—William E. Johnson, William Oman, George W. Ruckle.
Orange—John Cadman, Henry DeLong.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Scott—Joseph Heckman, Willits Hartman, Thomas Merrill, Jesse Merrill, C. C. Trench.
Sugarloaf—James F. Kile, John Lewis, Allen White.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—David Bredbenner, jr., Henry Hinderliter, Charles Michael, Stephen Michael.
Benton—Ira Thomas.
Berwick—William J. Knorr.
Bloom—John Rinker.
Briarcreek—James S. Sponenberger.
Catawissa—John Geiger, George Manhart, W. H. Tuthell.
Centre—Jesse Hoffman.
Fishingcreek—Lewis Creveling.
Franklin—Thomas Cherrington, I. N. Teitsworth
Greenwood—Jacob Gerrard, Elijah Lemon, Joseph Rediine, sr., John B. Shultz.
Hemlock—Sylvester Pursell.
Jackson—Zepheniah Butt, Frank Triplepiece.
Locust—Hiram Y. Hower, Henry H. Rhoads, Mayberry Snyder.
Madison—James Dildine, C. M. Dodson, Albert Girton, Wm. S. Smith.
Mifflin—J. J. Brown, Jacob Grover.
Montour—William Beers, A. O. Stonger.
Scott—E. B. Pursell, Thomas Rutledge, N. Richart.

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BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

On Sunday last an unusually large crowd attended the Mountain Grove camp-meeting.

Theodore Robbins committed suicide in Sunbury last Monday evening by shooting himself.

The communication signed "Farmer" is rejected because it is not accompanied by a responsible name.

Joseph Koons Esq., a young attorney of Wilkesbarre was in town last week visiting with his uncle, David Lowenberg.

Rev. John B. Thompson, D. D. of Catskill New York, will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next.

F. M. Bates, formerly of Bloomsburg has been appointed Principal of the Shamokin school district.

At the request of many citizens the Propr. of the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT Store will remain a few days longer with his Popular Store.

The East Street road is getting very rough again. The grade is so heavy that the water washes the stones bare.

The Normal School Catalogue for this year is out, and can be obtained by addressing Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr, Principal, or E. C. Wells, steward.

Last week Thomas Geragdth's horse ran away with him near Numidia, and he was thrown from the buggy, breaking his collar bone.

J. C. Brown is at Mountain Grove this week. For one week he is where the "devil" will not annoy him with the cry for copy.—*Republican.*

But he may "annoy" about something else.

Young ladies who slide down banisters, face foremost, may have a "rushing time," but they should do it when there are no male spectators.

At the Schuylkill county Democratic Convention the following nominations were made. Judge of Common Pleas, O. P. Bechtol, District Attorney, A. W. Schalck, Sheriff, W. J. Matz.

The beauty of the ladies of Baltimore has become the standard of comparison the world over. They maintain that peculiar clearness and richness of complexion by the occasional use (as required) of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Mr. F. Cooley of the Wilkesbarre *Record* spent last Sunday in Bloomsburg. He is making friends in that region, and will soon become as necessary and valuable an *attache* of the *Record* as he was for many years of the COLUMBIAN.

The Continental Collery, located in Conyngham Township, in this county was sold by the Sheriff on Thursday of last week to J. T. Audenried as the property of Robert Gorrell for the sum of $34,000. A few years ago Mr. Gorrell paid $120,000 for a half interest in it.

On Monday last John Kiefer, tax collector of Catawissa township lost his duplicates. They were found by two men from Espy who refused to deliver them up without a reward. As the books were of no use to any one except Mr. Kiefer we think their action was *small* to say the least.

There has been quite a warm contest on the adoption of books for the public schools in Bloomsburg for the past week or more. If it has resulted in no great good to the book men, it has certainly benefited those who have to purchase by reducing the prices considerably below what they have been heretofore.

Bread went up on Tuesday last—up Centre Street in Caldwell's wagon, at a rapid rate. His horse which was tied at the bakery, corner of Main and Centre Streets, broke its bridle in brushing flies, and started up the hill. It turned into Stohner's barn where, after endeavoring to get into a buggy, it stopped. But little damage was done.

A. S. Barnes & Co., publish the National and Independent series of school Books. This series is largely used in Columbia county, and the publishers desire to say that the school books published by said firm have been reduced in price as the times demand. Any orders for introduction or correspondence relative to the same may be addressed to A. P. Flint, 822 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The confusion attendant upon excited discussion scarcely equals that caused by the continual crying of the Baby which may be suffering from a severe attack of Colic, Diarrhœa or other disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is used and highly recommended in those painful and distressing diseases of early childhood, in place of dangerous Opium and Morphia preparations. 25 cents per bottle.

The Murphy movement having reached Harrisburg, ye local discourse thusly about.

ICE WATER.

Those who are in the habit of quenching their thirst with immoderate quantities of ice water should bear in mind that it is not healthy to chill their bodies, which are warm, and consequently at a high temperature, with ice water at a low temperature. A piece of lemon mixed with ice water is highly recommended by the most prominent "foreign and domestic physicians." We are thus explicit because fears are entertained that some young men may seriously impair their system by too frequently indulging in ice water.

A ZEALOUS FIREMAN.—Capt. Harris is the popular president of the Rescue Hook & Ladder Co. No. 2. He wanted to go to the Berwick fire with his company, but on reaching the Depot discovered that he had left behind his hat, belt, &c. Of course they were necessary and he went after them, but the engineer forgot to wait. Nothing daunted the Captain took the next train, and arrived at Berwick in due time, passing his command on their homeward trip at Briarcreek. He returned to Bloomsburg safe and sound, and at the Depot was met by a delegation of the "Mulligan Guards," accompanied by a drum corps, who escorted him to the Engine House with the honors of war. He then went to—well, home

A freight train on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad met with a serious accident on Saturday. Coming down a grade above Glen City, a portion of the train became detached and that portion attached to the engine moved away from the other so that quite a distance intervened, before the separation was discovered. It being on a grade it was thought that it would come up all right, but the descent was so great that the brakes were unable to control the rear cars and they came dashing after with a fearful speed and when they reached the first section a frightful collision took place. The wrecked cars were piled up and sugar, coffee and rice were promiscuously scattered around. Fortunately the employees escaped by jumping in time to avert the disaster. —*Republican.*

It is at least an open question whether the Grammars now in use in our schools ought not to be changed. If we are correctly informed they are condemned by nearly all the teachers using them and the want of interest evinced by pupils in this branch of study indicates something wrong somewhere. The series now used has nothing in the way of language lessons specially adopted to the wants of primary schools. We understand that books elsewhere very popular are offered at prices even lower than the reduced prices of Clark's and it might be well for the board to consider whether the best interests of the schools do not demand immediate action in reference to this question especially as the comparatively few books used in this study in the schools makes the expense the merest.

We propose borrowing $50,000, to pay for the New County Jail, in sums of from $8,000 to $10,000, monthly as needed. Payable in coupon Bonds, running from one to six years. $8,000, to be paid each year. Bonds to be of not less than $100. Those desiring to take loans should inform us of the amount of Bonds they want and when the money will be ready. We will want some on the first of September and of each following month, until the whole loan is completed.

We do not feel warranted to offer more than four per cent. interest. The first loan will be for six years. By order of

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
J. E. SANDS, } Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 15, '77.
aug. 17-3w Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

CO. H. 1 CAV.
FORT WALLA WALLA, W. T.
August ?, 1877.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.:—

Sir:—Corporal Reman D. Lee of Co. H. 1st Cavalry was killed in battle with Indians on the morning of June 17 1877. When I last saw him he was mortally wounded. We were forced to retreat leaving our wounded in the hands of the enemy who dispatched them. The bodies were found about 10 days after the battle and found just where they fell. Corporal Lee received your paper through his friends who reside in your vicinity, and I take this means of acquainting them with his death. He has money in the hands of the gov't, clothing money, pay &c., which they can get by applying to proper authorities. Yours &c.

M. MCCARTY,
1st Sergeant.

Harry, son of A. J. Sanders, aged about 6 years, was missed from home Saturday last about 2 p. m., but until evening his parents were not alarmed at his absence. Diligent search was instituted early in the evening, and at 2 a. m. Sunday, a general alarm was sounded and almost all our citizens joined in the search, without avail. About six o'clock Mr. Sanders walked around the basin of the Muncy canal and was horrified at seeing his little son floating in the water, dead. Coroner McCormick, of Montoursville, was notified by telegraph and upon his arrival summoned T. F. Gahan, J. I. Painter, Robert Derr, P. M. Trumbower, D. N. McWilliams and John Bender as a jury, who after taking the testimony of several witnesses, rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. Mr. Sanders has been particularly unfortunate in his family, having had an interesting daughter burned to death a few years since, while another daughter lost an eye by broken glass from a window she was washing.—*Muncy Luminary.*

DISTRICT ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

The following from the Erie *Observer* hits the nail so squarely on the head that we cheerfully give it place in our columns: "'Why should we be compelled to publish statements of our receipts and expenditures?' ask some of the township officials. Why should you—why shouldn't you? would be a more pertinent inquiry. Haven't the people a right to know how much of their money has been spent, and what better way of informing them than through the medium of the press? So far from begrudging the few dollars that it costs to advertise these statements, the people rather look with suspicion on officials who neglect or refuse to give them the information that belongs to them. Every body looks with interest for and scans with care the annual statements of county receipts and expenditures; how equally important it is that the financial affairs of the township and school districts should be published for the information of those who pay the taxes. If there is any need of printing the county statements, which everybody concedes the propriety of, there is just as much need for publishing the district and township statements."

If all the district and township officers in Columbia county who fail to comply with the law requiring them to publish annual statements should be indicted the court of Quarter Sessions would be kept busy for a month trying their cases, and it would cost the county a much larger sum than it would cost to comply with the law. No one can plead ignorance of the law, as it has been frequently published in the COLUMBIAN.

DISATROUS FIRE IN BERWICK.

BERWICK Pa., Aug. 15.—About 3 o'clock this morning, the fire alarm was sounded from the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company's works. The fire was in M. E. Jackson's stable, just back of Jackson's block (the finest in town,) and in the east end of the principal business block. There was not supposed to be any danger of the fire spreading, and the citizens made no exertion until it was to late. A very destructive fire was the consequence. The following is a list of the property destroyed and the insurance as far as possible: M. E. Jackson, Jackson's block and tenement houses, loss, $30,000. Insurance as follows: Home, of N. Y., $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Hartford, $3,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,000; Lycoming, $4,000. Total $21,000.

M. E. Jackson also lost a stable, (in which the fire originated,) a carriage, and a splendid span of horses, on which was no insurance.

C. B. Jackson's loss on furniture is $300.00; insured in the Royal for $1,200.00.

Bowman & Crispin (store in Jackson Block) lost $7,000; insurance $6,000.

A. Miller, store house, barn, and outbuildings; loss $10,000; insurance $9,000.

S. A. Wilson & Co., druggists, in Miller's Block; loss $1,000; insurance $1,500.

The Post-office and following were also in Jackson's block: The mails were saved, and the office removed to Seesholtz's building. The inconvenience to the citizens will be very small.

S. E. Walton, dentist, loss small.

G. A. Buckingham, Justice of the Peace, also trifling loss.

Wm. Johnson, barber, loss small.

The *Independent* printing office—succeeded in rescuing every thing but the large press.

M. L. Luke, tobacconist, no loss.

First National Bank—Everything was rescued except the counter and some little furniture.

Masonic Lodge—The lodge room was in the third story, and was the first on fire. The furniture and carpet were destroyed; loss not known.

Armory—The guns were all rescued.

W. P. Hughes, store in Miller's block; loss about $1,000; insurance unknown.

J. W. Evans, broker; J. W. Dietrick, shoemaker; Isadore Chamberlain, confectioner; J. Phillips, tailor, Elijah Klinger and Lewis Jenkins, occupying a tenement house, were burned out, but the loss was slight, excepting the house.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, and the Friendship Fire Company of this place were telegraphed for, and at once took the train to Berwick, making that run in 14 minutes. The fire was under control when they reached there, and the run back took 17 minutes. We deeply sympathize with unfortunate Berwick. It is a loss that can hardly be repaired.

A NECESSITY OF THE TIMES.

A DETECTIVE AMONG US.

CHOSEN FROM HOME TALENT.

It is not generally known that a certain young man has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and stationed at this place to keep an eye on the jail, and on certain suspicious characters supposed to be in our midst. The young man whose name we are not permitted to publish, but whom we will call John Gilpin, is one of our townsmen, and we feel honored that so responsible a position has been entrusted to him. One reason why this detective was appointed is probably the fact of the assault recently made by Kelly, the "Bum" on a young man from Centre township, who visited the jail and came away with a good deal of skin peeled from his nose, and it was deemed advisable to put some one in command up there who would preserve order.

Our young detective received a few days since a letter signed Allan Pinkerton with his appointment, and was accordingly sworn in with solemn ceremonies by the Coal and Iron Police. Putting a new man over them did not take very well, but Gilpin smoothed the matter over by promoting Samuel Wynne, an old member of the force, to a lieutenancy, subject of course to Gilpin's orders. Everything is moving on smoothly now. The lieutenant occupies his days in looking about the jail and keeping things straight, and in the evenings he disguises himself and watches for some one to arrest. It was reported on Monday last that several notorious Mollies were in town, and he at once started on their track, but soon discovered that they were only delegates from Conyngham township, and entirely harmless.

We shall not describe the disguise of the officer, as he desires to remain unknown for the present. Suffice it to say that he is armed with hand cuffs, and expects daily to receive by mail a brace of pistols with which to intimidate those whom he may succeed in detecting. Those who do not want to be ornamented with iron bracelets, must respect the laws.

OFFICE OF S. KNORR,
August 11, 1877.

Special meeting of Board of School Directors called to consider propriety of changing books &c. Present full Board.

Mr. Zarr from committee on discipline presents a report fixing the course of study to be pursued in each of the rooms in the Graded Schools of the district.

On motion of Messrs. Ringler and Jones the report is adopted, and is as follows:

Course of study for the Public Schools of Bloomsburg.

Grammar School.—(Room No. 1.)

Spelling oral and written.
Reading Fourth and Fifth Readers. (Parker & Watson's.)
Elocution.
Penmanship—P. D. & S. System.
Grammar—Clark's Practical Grammar.
Drawing—White's System.
Arithmetic—Robinson's Shorter Course.
Vocal Music.
Compositions and Orations.
United States History—Barnes.
Constitution of the United States.
Algebra—Robison's.
Geography—Political and Physical Monteith's & Mc. N.
Gymnastics.

Intermediate—(Room No. 2.)

Spelling oral and written.
Reading Third and Fourth Readers—Parker & Watson's.
Penmanship—P. D. & S. System.
Grammar—Clarks Elementary.
Drawing—White's System.
Arithmetic—Robinson's First Part.
Geography—Monteith's.
Vocal Music.
Composition and Declaiming.
United States History—Barnes (Elementary.)
Botany—(Elementary.)
Physiology—(Elementary.)
Gymnastics.

Secondary—(Room No. 3.)

Spelling.
Reading Second and Third Readers—Parker & Watson.
Penmanship—P. D. S. System.
Grammar—Oral Lessons.
Drawing—White's System.
Vocal Music.
Composition and Declaiming.
Physiology—Without Books.
Botany.
Gymnastics.
Geography—Monteith's.

Primary—(Room No. 4.)

Alphabet.
Spelling.
Reading—Primer and First Reader—Parker & Watson.
Object Lessons.
Counting and Arithmetic—(Without Books.)
Slate and Black Board Drawing.
" " " Printing and Writing
Vocal Music.
Physiology—Without Books.
Geography—On out line maps.
Gymnastics.

The following Branches are allowed to be studied in the Grammar Schools.

Botany.
Physiology.
Latin.
German.
Geometry.
Philosophy.
Book Keeping.
Painting &c.

On motion of Messrs. Ringler and Jones the Secretary is directed to have a sufficient number of schedules of course of study required, to have a copy posted up in each room and supply each teacher with a copy.

Messrs. Zarr and Jones moved that whereas the publishers of the series of Readers and Spellers now in use have agreed to reduce the price, and have pledged themselves, that they shall be sold at no higher retail rates during the ensuing year than the following to wit:

Primer,	64 pages,	15 cents.
1st Reader,	128 "	25 "
2nd "	224 "	40 "
3rd "	288 "	70 "
4th "	432 "	1.00 "
5th "	600 "	1.25 "

Elementary Speller 18 cents per copy.

that the consideration of a change of Readers and Spellers be postponed.

On motion of Messrs. Knorr and Ringler the consideration of a change of Grammars and Geographys is also postponed because the books are to be retailed at the following reduced rates.

Monteith's,	No 1,	28 cents.
"	" 2,	44 "
"	" 3,	83 "
"	" 4,	1.40 "
Clark's Primary Grammar,		35 "
" English Grammar		80 "

On motion of Messrs. Zarr and Knorr Grays Series of Botany is adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Zarr and Jones adjourned.

S. KNORR,
Secretary.

PUBLIC SALES.

Ezra Stephens, administrator of William Hess deceased, will sell real estate in Sugarloaf Township on August 25th.

Henry W. Vanderslice administrator of J. H. Vanderslice deceased will sell real estate in Mt. Pleasant township, on Saturday September 1st. Same day in Roaringcreek township James Keiffer, committee of Daniel Gearheart, will sell real estate.

See advertisements in other columns.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman the Delegates assembled at the Opera House on Tuesday last at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. W. J Buckalew being necessarily absent, Oscar p. Ent, a member of the Standing Committee from Scott, called the Convention to order, and nominated C. B. Brockway as Chairman of the Convention, and he was unanimously elected. In accepting the nomination, Mr. Brockway briefly responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to thank you for this additional proof of your favor. Whilst it is true there is no severe contest for local nominations this Fall, it must not be forgotten that the District Attorney elected this year will be the Prosecuting Attorney for the next three years, and although the position is not very remunerative, it is of the utmost importance in criminal proceedings before our courts.

But the vitality of our organization in this County is shown by your presence here, only one district being unrepresented. By means of our admirable organization we gave our ticket over 2200 majority last year—a majority which we can increase when the same questions are at issue. It is proper here also to advert to the changed condition of affairs since our last convention. *Then* we were on the eve of a Presidential election. The convention at St. Louis reaffirmed our principles,—Tilden and Hendricks were selected as our standard bearers—the *people* gave them one quarter of a million majority, and by the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida a large majority of votes in the Electoral College. But, in order to defeat the legal and popular verdict a scheme unknown in precedent was established, and a "commission," by one vote, defeated the will of the people. Thus *by fraud* an unelected President holds his seat to-day.

The proof followed its consummation. The troops withdrawn from the besieged states, rightful authority resumed its sway,—Democratic administrations entered upon the performance of their duties, and be it remembered that *the votes which elected them* elected Tilden and Hendricks. In recognizing the legal government of any one of those three states, Hayes must recognize his own defeat, and the success of his opponent. In addition to this, the restoration of local self government has resulted in peace and prosperity in the South. In fact, the late "confederates"—"rebels"—are not only at peace at home, but have tendered thousands of men from Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans to establish order in Republican Pittsburg, and elsewhere in the north.

As a further cause for congratulation, I may add the election of another Democratic Congress. The last one held the opposition in check, and saved the tax-payers $40,000,000. The Democrats hold Congress for at least two years to come and during that time Hayes can do but little evil, even if he is inclined so to do. It is our business then, to look forward to a bright political future. Let us go to our homes determined to work harder than ever for the success of our cause. Let us charge home upon our opponents the thefts, and general rascality of their leaders, and also as being the originators of measures which have lead to the present financial distress of the country.

On separate motions the following gentlemen were placed in nomination for Secretaries, John M. Smith of Madison, Iram Derr and Daniel F. Curry; the latter declining to be a candidate; Judge Derr, and J. M. Smith were unanimously declared duly elected. The Chairman appointed O. P. Ent, and W. L. Eyerly tellers.

The list of delegates being called for, the following gentlemen responded.

Beaver—D. F. Hinderliter, Isaac Klingerman, Josiah Hinderliter.

Benton—Elias Shultz, Jas. Conner, Saml. Appleman.

Berwick—F. S. Hunt, C. B. Jackson.

Bloomsburg E.—Eli Jones, G. A. Herring, Florence Donohue, John Laycock.

Bloomsburg W.—C. B. Brockway, William Rabb.

Briarcreek—S. C. Smith, A. B. Croop.

Catawissa—W. L. Eyerly, Joseph Martz, Jesse Mench.

Centralia—Thos. Coddington, D. F. Curry.

Centre—T. Sweppenheiser, J. F. Lamon, J. S. Mann.

Conygham N.—Niel Lenihen, Chas. Dougherty, Barney McBrearty.

Fishingcreek—Saml. Smith, John Sutton, R. B. Bright, Amos Hartman.

Franklin—Washtn. Parr, Jos. Knittle.

Greenwood—Jos. Travelpiece, Joseph Dewitt, John Miller.

Hemlock—C. H. Dietterich, A. B. Hartman, S. W. Hittle.

Jackson—Henry Hurleyman, Iram Derr.

Locust—Montelius Yeager, Wm. H. Rhodes, Chris. Small, Isiah Yeager.

Madison—J. M. Smith, Isaac McBride, Elisha Hartman.

Main—Samuel Bredbenner, Aaron Bearinger.

Mifflin—Abram Schweppenheiser, Wm. Hartzel, C. W. Hess.

Montour—John Rodarmel, Jackson Walter.

Mt. Pleasant—G. Evert, Amos Wanick.

Orange—Dr. Ammerman, M. C. Keller.

Pine—John Lore, Jacob A. Chamberlin.

Roaringcreek—John Mowry, Amsa Craig.

Scott—R. S. Ent, T. W. Hartman.

Sugarloaf—Andrew Hess, David Lewis, Cyrus Larish.

The work of organization having been completed the Convention adjourned until 1 p. m.

Upon the reassemblage of the Convention, the Chairman announced that immediately after adjournment there would be a meeting of the newly elected Standing Committee.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. Billmyer with drew his name as a candidate, and his delegates were freed from their instructions.

The lists having been completed, the following result of the votes and instructions was announced:

					Votes.		
	Delegates.	Little.	Billmeyer.	Orvis.	Little.	Billmeyer.	Orvis.
Beaver	3	21		2	2		
Benton	3	23	4	79			3
Berwick	2	15			2		
Bloom E.	4	87	37	11	3	1	
Bloom W.	2	4	22	11	2		
Briarcreek	2	13		5	2		
Catawissa	3	8	18	5	1	2	
Centralia	2				2		
Centre	3	21	9	1	2	1	
Conyngham N.	3	36	3	67	1		2
Conyngham S.	2						
Fishingcreek	4	12	11	52			4
Franklin	2	5	1	6	1		1
Greenwood	3	30	7	11	2		1
Hemlock	3	17	13	16	1	1	1
Jackson	2	14	1	38			2
Locust	4	44	1		4		
Madison	3	11	35	5		3	
Main	2	31	1	1	2		
Mifflin	3	20		1	3		
Montour	2	31	1	1	2		
Mt. Pleasant	2	41	5	15	1		1
Orange	2	13	6	12	1		1
Pine	2	8		1	2		
Roaringcreek	2	9		6	1		1
Scott	2	25	1	3	2		
Sugarloaf	3	19	5	12	2		1
					42	7	18

Whereupon Mr. Little was declared duly nominated.

A ballot being called for the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in 47 votes for Mr. Little, and 19 for Mr. Orvis.

Nominations for Coroner being declared in order the names of Isaiah Yeager, James Lake, and J. S. Crawford were placed before the Convention. On a rising vote Yeager received 60 votes, and Crawford 2.

For County Surveyor Isaac A. Dewitt, and Samuel Neyhard were nominated, but the name of the former was withdrawn, whereupon the latter was unanimously nominated.

No further business appearing before the Convention, on motion it adjourned.

IRAM DERR,
J. M. SMITH,
Secretaries.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, a meeting of the Standing Committee was held and David Lowenberg was elected Chairman and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and T. Jeff. Vanderslice Secretary. The following is the list of members.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Beaver—Isaac Klingerman.
Benton—S. Appleman.
Berwick—Samuel Chamberlain.
Bloom E.—David Lowenberg.
Bloom W.—Jeff. Vanderslice.
Briarcreek—A. B. Croop.
Catawissa—Wm. L. Eyerly.
Centralia—Thomas Geraty.
Centre—G. A. Frederick.
Conyngham N.—Neil Lenihan.
Conyngham S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus Robbins.
Franklin—Jacob Knittle.
Greenwood—Isaac D. Black.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Wm. Young.
Locust—Daniel Morris.
Madison—W. R. Demott.
Main—Nathan Miller.
[illegible]—Doct. Montgomery.
Montour—Jackson Walter.
Mt. Pleasant—G. W. Jacoby.
Orange—Usual H. Ent.
Pine—John Lore.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger.
Scott—James Lake.
Sugarloaf—Albert Cole.

Subscriptions received at this office for the International Review, a unique and cosmopolitan magazine, and the only popular *Review* published in the city of New York. It is published 6 times a year, its style of manufacture is superb, and each number contains 144 broad octavo pages of valuable original contributions by the best European and American writers, on social, political, scientific, religious, literary and artistic matters of living interest to everybody. Recommended by the best writers and thinkers of the age. Price $5,00 a year, delivered at your post-office. Specimen Copy, $1,00.

July 27 1m.

FLOODING THE MINES—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CARBONDALE.

SCRANTON, August 12.—On Saturday afternoon Carbondale was thrown into a state of wild excitement owing to the fact that about 250 miners proceeded against the pumps at the several mines in and about Carbondale and ordered the workmen to abandon their posts, which request was complied with.

The fires were then drawn, and the mines are being flooded with water. The crowd then visited the yard of the Delaware and Hudson coal company and detained a train of loaded coal cars, which was about to be sent out to Nineveh. No resistance was offered.

The Erie collery, above Carbondale, was visited and the pumps stopped. This is the first trouble at that city.

It is currently reported that the Pittston miners have decided not to return to work.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt) Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,* so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

Business Notices

All kinds of Furniture at lowest prices at Cadman's.

A present given with every dollars worth purchased at the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE.

New Towels and Table Linens at Lutz & Sloan's.

Marr is selling Goods Cheap.

J. Schuyler & Son, in order to reduce their heavy stock of Hardware offer great bargains.

SEED WHEAT.

The Celebrated Hoosac Bearded Wheat from Northern Iowa—to arrive Sept. 1, 1877.

PAXTON & HARMAN,
Aug. 17-4w Rupert, Pa.

Lasting Gaiters, $1,00 at McKinneys.

All kinds of Gent's Underwear, Hats, Caps, &c., at A. J. Evans' Clothing Store.

THE STRIKE has struck the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE the way the people carry away the Croquet Sets at 99 cents a set. Sixty set in less than a month.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

A large lot of new Ruchings, Ladies Ties, Embroideries, &c., just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

ESTRAY.—Wm. W. Miller's cow estrayed from his premises at Forks P. O. Red Cow, medium size, about 8 years old, with white spot on right side. The finder will write to the owner.

A. J. Evans' new Clothing Store, corner of Main and Iron streets, is the place to buy Good Clothing at the very lowest rates. Call and see his stock.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

All sizes of Fruit Cans at Rollins & Holmes' Store. Quarts at 85 cents a dozen.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

One each, 14 quart, 10 quart, 8 quart, 2 quart Pails, and a Large Dipper for only 99 cents at the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE. 48 set sold in two weeks. Tremendous bargains and everybody availing themselves of the opportunity.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

Side, Shoulder and Hams bought at Marr's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

UN X LD
The Boys' Suits,
The Childrens' Suits,
Now selling very cheap at D. Lowenberg's.

Black and Fish oils at Marr's.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

UN X LD
The Summer suits at D. Lowenberg's.

Machine needles and oil at Marr's.

UN X LD
The Hats, Caps, &c.
The Gauze Underwear,
The Summer Drawers,
Half hose, Linen Collars, Cuffs, and fine neck wear, at Lowenberg's

E. Butterick and Co's Dress patterns at Marr's.

UN X LD
In Make, Fit, and Price, the dress Shirt sold at D. Lowenberg's.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, 77-1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Marriages.

DILDINE—LAUBACH.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Benton township, August 9th 1877, by Rev. D. J. Waller, jr., Mr. Frank P. Dildine to Miss Maggie A. Laubach.

Deaths.

TRONSEW.—In Espy on the 2d inst., Matthias Tronsew, aged 86 years, 6 months and 17 days.

McCOLLUM.—In Espy on the 2d inst., Thomas P son of M. C. and Martha E. McCollum, aged 2 years 9 months and 27 days.

STROUP.—In Mt. Pleasant on the 12th inst., Charley W. Stroup, aged 6 years, 6 months and 9 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.75
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.65
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	6
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3,25	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3,00	"
No. 6 " "	$ 2.00	"
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.25	"
" Bituminous "	$4 50	"

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP D. KREAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Philip D. Kreamer, late of Greenwood twp, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Alexander Kreamer, of same township, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

ALEXANDER KREAMER,
July 27, '77-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MOSES EVERETT, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Everett, late of Orange township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators of Orange township. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

HIRAM R. KLINE,
THOMAS V. EVERETT,
aug. 10, '77-6w Administrators.

PAPER BAGS
FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House at two o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1877,

All that lot and piece of land situated in Briarcreek township, bounded on the north by lands of Rebecca Evans and James and Jacob Bowers, on the east by lands of Joseph Lemons, on the south by lands of James and George Bowers, and on the west by lands of the widow of John Masteller, containing twenty-one acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn, &c., and saw mill, together with all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining and held by the defendant.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Evans.

ALSO,

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, to wit:

A double lot bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by Thomas Geraghty, north and east by alleys, whereon are erected a two-story frame house and stable, meat house and other out-buildings, said lots being 50 feet front and 140 in depth.

ALSO,

One other lot on Centre street, bounded on the east by Main street, south by Centre street, west by Louis Kantner and north by an alley containing — front and — feet in depth, wheron are erected two double dwelling houses and out-buildings.

The last mentioned premises will be sold in two parts, each having a dwelling house and out-buildings, the lots being each about 25 feet in front and about 140 feet in depth.

ALSO,

Two other lots on Troutwine street bounded on the west by an alley, on the south by Joseph Dawes, north by John Moore and east by Troutwine street, whereon is erected a double dwelling house and out-buildings, containing 50 feet in front and 140 feet in depth.

ALSO,

One other lot bounded on the west by Troutwine street, east by an alley, north by — Chadwick, south by G— Steele, said lot being 25 feet in front and 140 feet in depth.

ALSO,

One other tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by — Muchlaberger, on the east by George Bloss, south by the same, west by William Howell and John Bloss and others containing 28 acres and 150 perches, on which are erected a frame house and frame barn.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of James Dyke.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the west by D. L. & W. Rail Road, east by lot of Henry Kleim, south by lot of Mrs. Donovan and north by a public road, said lot being about 60 feet in front by 100 feet in depth running narrower back, whereon are erected a two-story frame house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Nungesser.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
July 27, 1877.-ts Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1877.

FIRST WEEK.

Frederick Hosler vs. D. H. & W. R. R. Co.
Robert Gorrell & Co. vs. Joseph M. Freck.
Lloyd Paxton vs. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
George K. Tryon et. al. vs. Jacob Brown et. al.
George K. Tryon et. al. vs. Martin Lubold et. al.
George K. Tryon et. al. vs. William Clarke et. al.
George K. Tryon et. al. vs. Josiah Hand et. al.
George K. Tryon et. al. vs. Christian Schack et. al.
Snyder, Hartman & Co. vs. N. L. Campbell.
A. T. Ikeler vs. Jonas Doty.
John Heacock vs. Jonas Doty.
Fayette Driblebiss vs. Eves & Co,
L. F. Davis vs. Jonas Doty.
Levi Kinley vs. N. L. Campbell.
John McCalla's Exr. vs. George D. Luce et. al.
D. F. Seybert vs. Philip Appleman.
Lafayette Dribilbis vs. C. W. Eves et. al.
C. B. Brockway vs. Orange township.
Williams & Chalfant vs. E. B. Gute.
Robert Taylor et. al. vs. Robert Gorrell.
Jeremiah Taylor et. al. vs. Robert Correll.
Robert Taylor et. al. vs. Robert Gorrell.
Daniel Kline vs. Charles Lee and T. L. Kline.
Jacob Fisher, Sr., et. al. vs. John Fisher et. al.
S. G. Stetler vs. Lewis Yetter.

SECOND WEEK.

Alexander Smith vs. J. W. Evans.
Alexander smith vs J. W. Evans.
First National Bank of Ashland vs. Daniel Morris.
I. W. McKelvy vs. William Shaffer et. al.
A. L. Turner vs. Elma Kester.
E. W. Rutter vs. W. P. Jones.
Albert Winton vs. Jonas Doty.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Joseph M. Freck.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jackson & Woodin.
C. R. Paxton et. al. vs. H. G. Creveling.
George Ruckel vs. Michiel Grover's Adm'r.
C. J. Ash vs. William Ikeler.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jackson & Woodin.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Nescopeck Bridge Co.
C. B. Brockway et. al. use vs. William Yeager et. al.
Abraham Rice vs. John Sherman et. al.
Christ Church vs. A. S. Phillips.
Henry C. Conner vs. Emanuel Conner's Adm'r.
Sarah A. Petrikin vs. L. W. Wooley.
Evan Franklin vs. Sharpless & Harman.
William Ruckel vs. George Moore et al.
D. F. Seybert vs. J. W. Sankey.
Daniel Kostenbauder vs. Casper I. Thomas.
Mary Creveling's use vs. William William Wintersteen.
G. F. Dreisbach vs. Michael Grover's Adm'r's.
Elizabeth Klingerman's Adm'r. vs. David R. Hower.
E. F. Kamerly vs. Joseph Hess.
John Eckrote vs. Jesse Zaner's Ex'r.
Amos Savage vs. Abram Kline et. ux.
Ashland Savings Bank vs. Margaret Curry's Adm'r
John Hill vs. C. D. Fowler.
H. R. Albertson vs. Joseph F. Long.
Sarah Hill et. al. vs. Penn'a Canal Co'
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. M. M. Appleman.
Peter Wilson's Adm'r. vs. Jesse A. Losee.
Casper Rahn vs. George H. Sharpless.
John A. Funston vs. Bloomsburg Gas Co.
Hannah Weiss vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. G. W. Sterner.
Ezra S. Lyons vs J. B. Eves.
Jacob Evans' Ex'r. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
Samuel Giger vs. Francis Evans.
Schuyler & Reasner vs. Aaron Bender.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. al.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. ux.
Bank of Espy vs. William Milnes' Ex'rs.
Toies & Sweet vs. William Milnes' Ex'r's.
Brockway & Elwell vs. Conyngham township.
Brockway & Elwell vs. Conyngham School District.
William Linnville vs. Peter Ent's Administrator.
O. B. Millard vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
Daniel Leiby et. al. vs. Henry Knapp.
George Getty vs. Daniel B. Stevens.
Sarah Caul vs. Samuel and Emma Reppert.
Augustus Everhart vs. Daniel Everhart.
Bernard Ammerman vs. W. C. Johnson et ux.
C. B. Brockway vs. First National Bank of Berwick.
William Krickbaum's use vs. L. T. Sharpless et. al.
Permelia M. Koons vs. Seltzer & Miller.
Lewis Schuyler, Trustee vs. Conrad Kreamer.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of Wm. Hess, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1877,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate situate in the township of Sugarloaf, County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows: Purpart No. 3, bounded on the north by lands of William Stevens, on the east by lands of Marshall Miller and other lands of the said William Hess, on the south by lands of Elizabeth Miller, and on the west by lands of the same, containing

FORTY-TWO ACRES,

and 74 perches.

And purpart No. 4, bounded on the north by other lands of said William Hess, being purpart No. 3, on the east by lands of Marshal Miller, on the south by lands of Elizabeth Miller, and on the west by said purpart No. 3, containing

4 ACRES AND 52 PERCHES.

The greater portion of this is well timbered. Whereon is erected a saw mill in good condition with overshot wheel, double gearing—an excellent water power.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation ni si.

Possession will be given upon security for balance of purchase money at any time after sale.

EZRA STEPHENS,
July 27, '77-ts Administrator.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 3d day of September next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 3d day of Sept., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 1st day {L. S.} of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN. W. HOFFMAN,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 3—tc Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 3d day of Sept., 1877, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The first and final account of Peter Swank, Administrator of Joseph Stokes, late of Locust township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Joseph Kline, Administrator of John C. Kline, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
3. The first and partial account of Harriet H. Westler, Executrix of N. G. Westler, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
4. The account of Iram Derr, Administrator of Paxton Kline, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
5. The final account of Joseph H. and Thomas Adams, Executors of Abraham Adams, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
6. The account of Alfred Creveling, Guardian of Mary F. Trenbly, (late Creveling) a minor child of Eli Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.
7. The second and final account of Hiram Pealer, Administrator of Daniel Pealer, jr., late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
8. The first account of Joshua Fetterman and Aaron W. Grover, Administrators of Michael Grover, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
9. The first and partial account of Nathan B. Creasy and Daniel A. Creasy, Administrators of Samuel Creasy, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
10. The final supplemental account of Peter Ent, deceased, late acting Executor of and Trustee of Matthew McDowell, deceased, filed by his Administrator, Oscar P. Ent.
11. The account of Philip Faust, Administrator of Mary Faust, late of Montour township, deceased.
12. The account of Hiram J. Reeder, Executor of George Shick, late of Catawissa, deceased.
13. The first and final account of A. J. Albertson, Administrator of Welliver A. Kline, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
14. The third account of Wm. H. Yetter, Administrator of Daniel Yetter, late of Main township, deceased.
15. The account of C. W. Miller, Guardian of Mary Mason, minor child of Robert Mason, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
16. The first and final account of Wm. H. Shoemaker, Guardian of James L. Reichelderfer, minor child of Michael Reichelderfer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The account of D. A. Watson, Executor of William Barber, late of Madison township, as filed by his Administratrix, Mary A. Watson.
18. The account of D A. Watson, Executor of Esther Barber, late of Madison township, deceased, as filed by his Administratrix, Mary A. Watson.
19. The first and final account of William U. John, Administrator of Cadwallader Roberts, late of Montour township, deceased.
20. The final account of J. M. C. Rank, Executor of John Mellick, late of Scott township, deceased.

Register's Office, } W. H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 3, 1877. } Register.

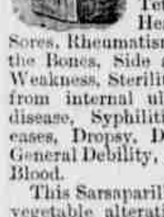
WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 3d day of Sept., 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Isaac L. Cryder, late of Centre township, deceased.
2. Widow of Montgomery Cole, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of D A. Bowman, late of Mifflin township deceased.
4. Widow of John Ent, late of Scott township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Clewell, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
6. Widow of John Betshline, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Henry Fritz, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
8. Widow of Joseph C. Hess, late of Benton township, deceased.
9. Widow of Edmund Crawford, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
10. Widow of Frederick Isler, late of Benton township, deceased.
11. Widow of John O. Dildine, late of Benton township, deceased.
12. Widow of Philip D. Kreamer, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
13. Widow of John McDowell late of Scott township, deceased.

Register's Office, } W. H. JACOBY
Bloomsburg, Aug. 3, 1877. } Register.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $2.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	10 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors
of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

Miscellaneous.

Worth Repeating.

We find in the *Independent* a sketch given by a lady correspondent of a sermon that she heard in Georgia, nearly half a century ago, preached by a man who introduced himself as "Old Club-Ax-Davis, from Scriven county, a Half Hard and Half Soft Shell Baptist."

We make the following extract as being both racy and suggestive:

"God didn't make us all alike, my brethren; but every man has his own spere. When God has a place to fill, he makes a man and puts him in it. When he wanted General Jackson, he made him, and set him to fightin' Injuns and the English; when he wanted George Whitefield, he made him for to blow the Gospel trumpet as no man ever blowed it; and when he wanted Old Club-Ax-Davis, he made him and set him to grubbin' in the back woods.

"But my shell isn't so hard but I can see good pints in everybody; and as for the Presbyterians, they are a long way ahead of us Baptists and Methodists in some things. They raise their children better than anybody on the face of the earth. Only a few days ago a Methodist class-leader said to me: 'Brother Club-Ax, I was born a Methodist, I was raised a Methodist, and by the grace of God I hope to die a Methodist; but, thank God, I've got a good Presbyterian wife to raise my children.' And I believe, my brethren, if the Lord should open the way for me to marry again, I'd try my best to find a Presbyterian woman, and run my chances of breakin' her into the saving doctrines of feet-washin' and immersion afterwards. . . . It ain't three weeks since I was out a cattle huntin', for two of my yearlins had strayed off; and I stopped in at old Brother Harker's, on Mud Creek, and took dinner. He's a deacon in a Presbyterian church over thar. Well, as true as I stand here, brethren, sister Harker had a little gal a standing right before her, with toes just even with the crack on the floor, and her hands was hangin' down by her side, and mouth turned up like a chicken when it drinks, and she was a puttin' this question to her out o' that Catechism:

"'What are the benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification?'

"Now, this question itself was enough to break the child down. But then she had to begin and say that question all over (for that's the way it was in the book), and then hitch the answer to it, and which all put together made this:

"'The benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification, are assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverence therein to the end.'

"I thought the child was the greatest wonder I'd ever seen in all my life. She stuck it right through, too, without balkin' or missin' the first word. And she spoke so sweet, and she looked so like a little angel, that before I knowed it the tears was a runnin' down my cheeks as big as a buckshot. I've seen the day when I could have mauled and split a thousand rails quicker and easier than I could have larnt that thing and said it off like she did.

"Now, my brethren, that child didn't understand or know the meanin' of one word o' that. It put me to all I know to take it in myself. But just let that Presbyterian young un grow up, and every word of that catechism will come back to her, and her character will stiffen up under it, and she'll have the backbone of the matter in her for life.

"Now, I can't put things into my children that way. Nothin' don't stay, somehow. It's like drivin' a nail into a soft log. . .

"Then we don't pray in our families like they do. I know their prayers are mighty long, and they pray all over creation; but, after all, it's the right way—it's better than prayin' too little.

"Now my father and mother were good Baptists, and raised their children to be honest and industrious; but I never heard one of them pray in my life, and I was 'most a grown man before I ever prayed a prayer myself, and it was in this wise:

"There was a big meetin' over in Elbert county, and I knowed a pretty gal over there that I wanted to go and see. So I borrowed a little Jersey wagon—that was a stylish thing in them days—and went over to her house, and stayed all night, and engaged her to ride to meetin with me the next day, which was Sunday.

"We went, and had a glorious time—and I may as well say right here that she was afterwards my wife; but a comin' home I met with a powerful accident that I never got over to this day. As I was a comin' down a steep hill, some part of the gearin' give way, and let me and the wagon on my cretur's heels; and bein' young and skeery, and not much used to wheels, she wriggled and kicked and tore from one side of the road of the other, till I was pitched head-foremost as much as ten feet in a gully, and it's a miracle of mercy that my neck wasn't broken on the spot!

"Expectin' to be killed every minute, I thought I ought to ask the Lord for mercy; but as I had never prayed in all my life, I couldn't think of the first thing to say, but the blessin' my father used to say, before eatin', when he had company, and which was this: 'Lord, make us thankful for what we are about to receive.'

"Now, my brethren, do you spose any Presbyterian-raised-boy was ever put to such a strait as that for a prayer? No. He would have prayed for himself and gone off after the heathens, whilst I was a huntin' and a gittin' off that blessin'."

Who Ate Roger Williams.

Roger Williams was a native of Wales, was a Puritan, and the founder of the colony of Rhode Island. He died in providence in 1683. Many years afterwards the private burying ground where he was interred was searched for the remains of himself and wife, for the purpose of erecting a monument over them. Very little was found. The shape of the coffin could be traced by a black line in the earth. The rusted hinges and nails and a round wooden knot alone remained in one grave, while a single lock of braided hair was found in the other. Near the graves stood an apple tree, the larger root of which pushed its way into the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams, and turning passed around it and followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heel when the roots turned upwards to the toes, the whole bearing a striking resemblance to the human form. These roots are now deposited in the museum of Brown university. It was thus found that the organic matter—the flesh, the bones, of Roger Williams—had passed into an apple tree, transmuted into woody fibre, blooming into fragrant blossoms, and bore luscious fruit, which from year to year has been gathered and eaten. Those, therefore, who ate the apples from this tree ate Roger Williams.

Agricultural.

Colic in Horses.

Dr. Cressay, an accomplished and trained veterinary surgeon, occupies a chair in the Massachusetts agricultural college, and he has been lecturing in Vermont, where a great deal of interest has been awakened by him in regard to veterinary subjects. Here is what, in one of his lectures, he had to say concerning colic in the horse:

The most common kind of colic in horses is known as wind colic. This arises from fermentation of the food in the stomach instead of its healthy digestion. If a horse is brought in tired and is fed immediately, and fills his stomach, there may not be sufficient gastric juice to perform its office. The food will then ferment. Soon the horse will bloat; the breathing becomes hard, with frothing at the mouth. This may not be confounded with the hard breathing in lung fever, since in the latter there is no bloating. The passage of the stomach and bowels becomes clogged with masses of indigested food, the gas arising from the fermentation cannot pass out of the stomach, which becomes distended, and presses the diaphragm forward so that the lungs cannot expend, the breath becomes short, and the rapid breathing will shortly induce frothing. If the trouble reaches this stage the horse will rarely live more than an hour. In this disease time is of the greatest value. As soon as you see your horse bloating give something to stop the fermentation. For this a heaping tablespoonful of saleratus is the best thing. Spirits of hartshorn in a dose of half an ounce, very much diluted, is also good. If now you have checked the fermentation for five minutes, the next thing is to make the gas pass off. To do this give warm water injections freely, injecting all the animal will hold, if it is a pailful. Turn the horse's head down hill, and use a small force pump, if you have one, or, if not, use a piece of rubber tube, which should be inserted as far as it will go with ease, and the end of the tube may then be turned up and and a funnel put in, into which turn warm water. After you have put in all that the horse will hold, turn him about and let it pass away, and repeat the operation till the bowels become free and the gas passes off. Meanwhile, another hand should be preparing a dose of physic, which should be from one-half to three-fourths of an ounce of aloes. This, if put into water by itself, will not dissolve, but, if put into a pint of warm water in which a heaping tablespoonful of saleratus has been dissolved, the aloes will dissolve and the saleratus will be useful as an antiseptic to stop the fermentation; to this can be added some molasses to make it more palatable. Should the animal seem in much pain give two ounces of laudanum or an ounce of either, or half an ounce of chloroform. Should the physic not act in an hour or half an hour, if it is a very severe case, repeat the dose, keeping up injections during the time. If there is structure from kinking of the bowels there will be no help. The lecturer had known a horse to die in thirty minutes, in spite of all efforts. Aconite is some times given to cure colic, but it was of no value; nor is salt or vinegar, or both, of use. Chalk and vinegar, which are sometimes given, the chalk first then the vinegar, will alone produce colic, and should never be given, as the effervescence may give pressure sufficient to burst the bowels. In no event take out the animal and run or trot him about, nor rub his belly with a chestnut rail. The course sometimes adopted of laying the horse on his side and getting a heavy man with thick boots to walk across him back and forth, is also useless and cruel in the extreme. If the horse can be saved, it will be by the use of injections and physic.

The Potato Bug Abroad.

G. W. Smalley writes to the *Tribune* from London, concerning our old friend, the potato bug:

Next after Gen. Grant, the greatest American celebrity of the London season is the Colorado beetle. He is not invited out to dine with dukes, but his movements are watched with an attention most flattering to him, and his appearance at Millheim on the Rhine produced intense alarm on the Thames. Followed as it was, yesterday, by an announcement that he had been seen in Dublin crawling ashore on a bable, the alarm became a panic. This morning the panic is abated, on the assurance of an eminent entomologist that the Dublin insect was not a Colorado beetle at all, but only looked like him. Long before this, however, extraordinary precautions had been taken respecting the dreaded visit. Questions are asked about him in Parliament, and letters written to the newspapers—those being the two resources of the Briton on all occasions of peril or annoyance. The privy council has sent out circulars about him—for it is one of many oddities of English administration that her majesty's privy council deals with such agricultural calamities as the cattle plague and the potato plague. Pictures of the interesting animal have been sent all over the kingdom, more particularly in Ireland, where an enterprising farmers' journal has given him the widest possible circulation. His biography has been published. Minute accounts of his habits and haunts are in the hands of the police, and of everybody who is concerned in his exclusion from these islands. Town councils debate about him. The lord provost of Glasgow told the police board this week that he had seen thousands of beetles heaped upon the American shores as they had been washed in after attempting to cross the Atlantic! It is impossible to suspect the worthy Scot of meaning to joke, and it must be supposed that he believes this dreadful creature capable of flying 3,000 miles, with or against the wind, as the case may be. I see Capt. Nolan is to ask another question to-night in the House, which implies, perhaps, that the beetle is to be pressed into the service of Home rule. He would make a very suitable recruit to the fraction of Irish obstructives or destructives. But his identity ought not to be in dispute, as it is. Has he stripes across his back, or not? The highest authorities differ, but the balance of testimony is in favor of longitudinal stripes, and none across. There are specimens in the possessions of naturalists, and more are promised from Germany, where they have made models of the animal, waiting the moment when a few thousand of him shall be hatched and forwarded by post. He cannot be a rarity on your side, and your evidence on the point of the stripes will be received if dispatched without delay.

"Love caught the brush," he wrote to her, "and painted your glowing picture upon the living canvas of my soul!" This was a young man on a $6 salary, and if he had had $75 a week and a rich aunt he couldn't have fixed her more completely. Now they are married, and he only wears a boiled shirt upon Sunday.

Many who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in course of time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists. aug.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those cures have thereby seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
MRS. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

Good for the Children.

BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street,
BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEPHENS,

Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church,
Boston.

VEGETINE

Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON,

MR. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours Respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

August 20

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

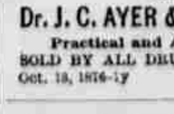
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

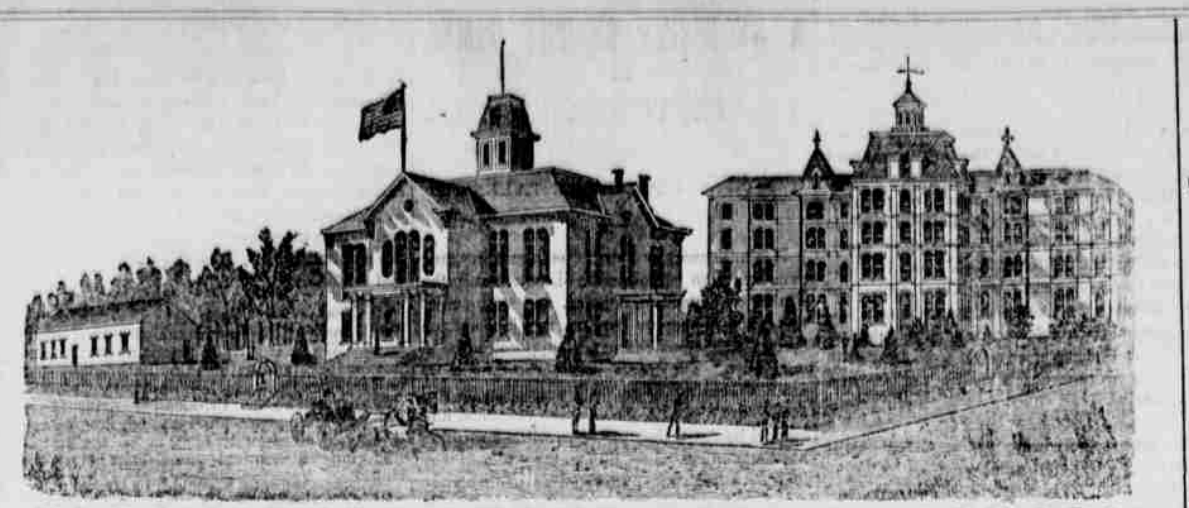
Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23. 1877



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of **IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.** They make the Celebrated Original and **IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS,** also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove,** the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public can rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.

Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED,
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS.
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE
AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING
AGENTS,
733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

BLANK NOTES with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

April 17, '77-tf

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

Oc. 15, '75. C. W. MILLER, Se

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE.
SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Decl, '76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

Jan. 5, 1877-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED

Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters

With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal

CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.

Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.

EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.

April 27, '77-1y A & S

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76,-1y.

COE, WETHERILL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.

If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW,
give us a trial.

Next term begins

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877.

For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Orangeville, Pa.

July 27, '77-1y

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING.

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

March '74

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO STARCH

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.

Aug. 3, '77-3m h c & co

PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.

May 4, '77-tf b & w

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township. Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.

ELIZABETH ISLER,
Executrix.

July '77-6w

Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility

Almost invariably yield to the

TONIC & INVIGORATING EFFECTS

—OF THE—

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP

—OR—

Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron.

Read the Following:

WEST FAIRLEE, VT., Jan. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away until I was unable to work, or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation, and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the torture of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from 120 to 138 pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use of your PERUVIAN SYRUP. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.

Yours very truly, MRS. S. B. BEMIS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP

From a Merchant.

NORTH SEARSMONT, ME., Sept. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife for the past ten years has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 126½. I have employed physicians and used a great many varieties of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together.

My sales of the syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.

Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

PERUVIA SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP

Restored to Complete Health

BROOKS, ME., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago the past spring I had a severe attack of diptheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. PEARCY,

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free. aug.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorf, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abel, Mr Julius Duboc, Brugsh-Bey, M. Rollin Jocquemyns, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Gindriez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pezzani, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Fotta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

Price $1.00 a Number. $5.00 a Year (Six Numbers.)

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,2? a. m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..........11.50 a.
" Canandaigua... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester....... 5.15 "
" Niagara........ 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 55	3 58	9 46	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 50	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 45	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 48	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 21	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 48
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 05
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	8 58	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 56	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 22	7 25
7 03	3 09	8 55	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 35
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 40
6 54	2 59	8 48	Nanticoke	10 45	3 37	7 45
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 48	8 15
6 30	2 40	8 28	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 35
6 15	2 30	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 21	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 23	8 55
6 02	2 15	8 08	Berwick	11 29	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 02	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	6 50
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 40	4 41	6 55
5 48	2 04	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 45	7 00
5 40	1 56	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	7 15
5 34	1 58	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 02	7 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	Rupert	12 2	5 18	7 47
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 10	5 20	8 05
5 20	1 25	7 20	Clark's Switch	12 20	5 28	8 25
5 02	1 25	7 12	Danville	12 29	5 42	8 50
4 55	1 19	7 04	Chulasky	12 35	5 47	8 25
4 50	1 15	7 00	Cameron	12 43	5 52	8 47
4 35	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 50	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 18, 1875.